The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX........NO. 5890. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GREAT FRENCH DEFEAT

Grand Advance into France by the Prussians.

The French Driven from the Valley of the Saar.

Gen. McMahon's Corps Cut Off.

The Shattered French Army Concentrating at Metz.

Austria and Italy Summoned to the Relief of France.

The Condition of Paris for Defense.

THE CITY IN DANGER.

Proclamation of the Empress Regent.

The Prince Imperial Returning to Paris.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Battle of Haguenau—Heavy Losses on Both Sides—The French Concentrating for the Defense of Paris—Prussian Accounts of their Victory.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—King WILLIAM sends the following dispatch to the Queen:

"Good news. A great victory has been won by our FRITZ. God be praised for His mercy. We captured 4,000 prisoners, thirty guns, two standards and six *mitrailleurs*. McMAHON, during the fight, was heavily reinforced from the main army. The contest was very severe, and lasted from 11 in the morning until 9 at night, when the French retreated, leaving the field to us. Our losses were heavy."

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

SULTZ, Aug. 7—Morning.—It is reported that Marshal McMAHON was wounded in the battle of yesterday. We have taken over 4,000 prisoners.

THE PRINCE ROYAL'S REPORT.

MAYENCE, Aug. 7—4 A. M.—The Prince Royal reports, Aug. 6, evening: "In the battle in which we defeated McMAHON, whose corps had been reinforced by divisions from the corps of FAILLY and CANROBERT, we have taken two eagles, six *mitrailleurs*, and at least 4,000 prisoners. Gen. BAZE was wounded. The loss was great on both sides."

General Advance of the Prussians—The French Withdrawn Along the Entire Line—Particulars of the Battle at Saarbrucken—Official Reports of the Prussian Officers.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, to NEW-YORK direct.—The following official dispatches have been received here:

MAYENCE, Aug. 6—6:10 P. M.—The French were turned back on their entire line and commenced to retreat toward the interior of France. The French had commenced an advance from Saarbrück, which they had held since the famous battle of three divisions against three companies of Prussians, but having to fall back, they burned that rich and unprotected town, and in withdrawing spread conflagration by throwing hot shot into it.

BEGINNING OF THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

MAYENCE, Aug. 6—9 P. M.—The heads of the Prussian columns approached the Saar on the 5th. This morning Gen. KAMERS found the enemy to the west of Saarbrücken in strong position in the mountains near Spiehren, and commenced immediately to attack them. Following the sound of the cannon, portions of the divisions of BARNAKOW and STUPNAGEL came up. Gen. GOEBEN took command and after a very severe fight the position occupied by Gen. FROSSARD was taken by assault. Gen. FRANCOIS and Col. RETER are among the wounded.

BATTLE OF SAARBRUCKEN.

MAYENCE, Aug. 7—6 A. M.—Gen. GOEBEN reports concerning the fight west of Saarbrücken: "Many hundreds of prisoners were taken. From these we gather that FROSSARD'S corps was engaged. Our forces in the action was four divisions. Night alone put an end to the fighting. The enemy covered his retreat by a heavy fire of artillery. Gen. STEINMETZ arrived in the evening and took command. Gen. FRANCOIS is dead. The loss is heavy on both sides. The number of officers of the enemy killed is especially large."

DISPATCH FROM THE SCENE OF CONFLICT.

SAARBRUCK, Aug. 6—7 P. M.—The town of Saarbrück has just been retaken by the First Prussian Army Corps, under command of Gen. STEINMETZ.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

COLOGNE, Aug. 6.—Midnight.—There was a violent combat near Saarbrücken today, commencing at 11 o'clock in the morning, and at 9 to-night it still continued. Our troops repulsed the enemy, who have abandoned the field of battle. We have conquered. Our losses are heavy.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH LINE.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, via LONDON—1½ P. M.—The French Emperor has withdrawn his entire line, and is concentrating his troops for the defense of Paris. His losses have been enormous. The Prussians overtook the retreating French forces early on Saturday morning, west of Saarbrück, near the Spiehren hills. Gen. KAMERS commenced the attack, supported by Gens. BARNAKOW and STUPNAGEL. Gen. VAN GOEBEN ultimately assumed the command. The action was severe. A position at which the French endeavored to make a stand during their retreat was carried by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet. This battle is known as that of Haguenau.

Gen. Steinmetz' Report of the Battle near Saarbruck.

BERDIN, Aug. 7.—Gen. STEINMETZ telegraphs to Gen. HAMENFELDT, Chief of Staff at Berlin, as follows: "The conflict between Saarbrück and Forbach was a bloody one, and closed only with nightfall. It was opened by the Fourteenth Division, which was reinforced successively by six battalions, three batteries and some cavalry. We took by assault the heights of Spiehren and flung the enemy back upon Forbach. At the same time the Thirteenth Division advanced on Vocklingen, took Fossern, and with its advanced guard reached Forbach toward evening." Another dispatch dated Saarbrück, today noon, says: The result of the fight exceeded our expectations. We have occupied Forbach, where we have surprised the baggage and camp equipage of two divisions.

Napoleon Admits the Retreat of Generals Frossard and McMahon—His Dispatches from Metz—A Proclamation to the French People.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The *Journal Officiel*, in its second edition of today, publishes the following proclamation:

"FRENCHMEN: Up to this hour we have always given without reserve all the certain news which we have received, and we continue to do so. Last night we received the following dispatches:

METZ, Aug. 6—Midnight.

Marshal McMAHON has lost a battle. Gen. FROSSARD, on the Saar, has been obliged to retire. His retreat was effected in good order. All can be re-established.

(Signed,) NAPOLEON.

METZ, Aug. 7—3½ A. M.

My communications have been interrupted with Marshal McMAHON. I am going to place myself in the centre of the position.

NAPOLEON.

METZ, Aug. 7—4½ A. M.

The Major-General of the Army to the Minister of the Interior:

After a series of engagements, in which the enemy brought heavy forces into the field, Marshal McMAHON was forced to fall back from his first line. The corps of Gen. FROSSARD had to fight yesterday from 2 o'clock in the afternoon with an entire army of the enemy. Having held his position until 6 o'clock, he ordered a retreat, which was made in good order.

(Signed,) LEBOEUF.

Details of our losses are wanting. Our troops are full of *elan*. The situation is not compromised; but the enemy is on our territory, and a serious effort is necessary. A battle appears imminent. In the presence of this grave news our duty is plain. We appeal to the patriotism and the energy of all. The Chambers have been convoked. We are placing Paris with all possible haste in a state of defense. In order to facilitate the execution of military preparations we declare the capital in a state of siege. There must be no faint-heartedness, no divisions. Our resources are immense. Let us pursue the struggle without flinching, and the country will be saved.

PARIS, the 7th of August, 1870, at 10 P. M.
By order of the Empress Regent.
(Signed,)
M. OLLIVIER, Minister of Justice.
Duke DE GRAMMONT,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. CHEVANDINDE VALDROME,
Minister of the Interior.
M. SEGRIS, Minister of Finances.
Gen. GICOMPTE DE JEAN,
Minister of War *ad interim*.

French Account of the Battles—Frossard Virtually Surprised—Cavalry Charges at Froschweiler.

METZ, Aug. 7—6:20 A. M.—During the fighting yesterday, the Prussians fired first upon the ambulances at Forbach and set fire to the town. The Third Corps was engaged at Forbach supported by only two divisions from other corps. The corps of Gens. L'ADMIRAULT and FAILLY were not in the fight.

THE DEFEAT OF FROSSARD.

The combat commenced at 1 o'clock, and at first appeared to be of little importance; but soon large masses of troops, hidden in the woods, attempted to turn our position. At 5 o'clock the Prussians appeared as if they had been repulsed, and had given up the attack; but a fresh corps arriving to the assistance of the Prussians from Werden, Gen. FROSSARD was obliged to retire. Today the troops which got separated yesterday are concentrating around Metz.

THE BATTLE NEAR WORD.

In the battle near Froschweiler, (near Wörd), Marshal McMAHON had the support of five divisions of Gen. FAILLY'S Corps. After the battle these divisions were unable to join their corps. The details of this battle are still very vague. It is said that many cavalry charges were made, but the Prussians had *mittralleurs (kugelzspitzen,)* which did us much harm."

Accounts Published in the Journal Officiel—Frossard in Retreat.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following dispatches:

METZ, Aug. 6—6:35 P. M.—No further news has been received from Marshal McMAHON. On the Saar, Gen. FROSSARD'S corps alone has been engaged. The result is still uncertain.

METZ, Aug. 6—11 P. M.—The corps of Gen. FROSSARD is in retreat. Details are wanting.

Marshal McMahon in a Safe Position—Frossard Reported in Paris—The Minister of the Interior to Resign—Concentration of Prussians on the Rhine.

PARIS, Aug. 7—Evening.—Official advices from Metz, Aug. 6, say that Marshal McMAHON has not had time to send a report. His head-quarters, he simply writes, is in a good position, and he has been joined by another *corps d'armée* from Metz. The *Moniteur du Soir* has the following:

"We have received a rumor of an engagement. Gen. FROSSARD is reported to be in Paris. The Minister of the Interior will resign. It is confirmed that there is a heavy concentration of troops of the enemy on the Baden side of the Rhine, which the French watch closely."

The Situation at Metz.

METZ, Aug. 7—8 A. M.—The *morale* of our troops is excellent this morning. It is impossible to give the exact figures of our losses. Gen. COFFINIERES is organizing defensive measures. The three corps here are still able to give the enemy much trouble, and stop his onward movement.

Advance of the Prussian Head-Quarters.

MAYENCE, Aug. 7.—Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is at Blieskastle, and Gen. STEINMETZ is between Sulzebach and Saarbrück. The general head-quarters of the armies is now stationed at Kaiserlautern.

Official French Reports of the Situation—A Great Effort of Patriotism Needed—Metz the Head-quarters of the French—Concentration.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The following dispatch has been received:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, }
METZ, Aug. 7—8½ A. M. }

That we may hold our position here it is necessary that Paris and France should consent to great efforts of patriotism. Here we lose neither our coolness nor our confidence. But the trial is hard. McMAHON, after the battle of Kirchshoffen, (another name for the Battle of Haguenau,) retired at the same time, covering the road to Nancy. The corps of Gen. FROSSARD, which suffered severely, is taking energetic measures for defense. The Major-General is in the front.

CONCENTRATION AT METZ.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, }
METZ, Aug. 7—11 A. M. }

The concentration of the troops continues without obstacle. All active hostilities seem to have ceased.

Troops from Italy in Aid of France—Austria to Send a Contingent—Gen. McMahon's Chief of Staff Killed—Metz Preparing for a Vigorous Defense.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—I learn on the very best authority that Italy sends 55,000 troops, this week, to the aid of France. And it is believed in official quarters that Austria will also send a contingent at once. In the battle of Haguenau, on the 6th, Gen. COLSON, Gen. McMAHAN'S Chief of Staff, was killed by his side. Gen. RAOULT is missing. Metz is preparing for a vigorous defense. The Prince Imperial returns to Paris to-night.

Austria's Aid Denied—French Threats in the Event of Success—Prussian Advance from Baden.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—*La Liberté* says: A hundred thousand Italians will be fighting with us in a few days, under a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive. As for Austria, she remains the Austria of 1811. She has sold herself to her enemy, King WILLIAM, for the German subjects which were left her by the treaty of Prague. If victory should crown our arms, France will remember Italy, and she will not forget Austria.... A private dispatch is said to have been received, a dispatch announcing that a corpse of Baden troops has crossed the Rhine above Basle.

Excitement at the Bourse in Paris—A Crowd Tear Down the Inclosure—The Bourse Closed by Order—Publication of False News the Cause.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The *Presse* of today says that at the Bourse, yesterday, several persons were arrested. At 3 o'clock shouts of "à bas la Bourse" were uttered by parties exasperated at the dissemination of false news, whereupon an order was given to close the Bourse. The crowd became furious and tore up the railings of the inclosure. Force was brought to bear, and the building was evacuated amid applause from the crowd on the *Place* outside. A judicial investigation is now going on. *La Liberté* publishes the following: "At 1 o'clock today the Bourse was invaded by a crowd maddened with joy and enthusiasm. Instantaneously the windows in all streets near by were hung with flags on account of a great victory announced to have been gained by Marshal McMAHON. We managed to get through the crowd to the Bureau of the Commissary of Police, who said he had not received any official news. A few moments after a placard was put up by the Administration, which announced that the corps of Marshal McMAHON had occupied a strong position, but made no mention of a battle. The Rentes are quoted at 67 francs 70 centimes."

Consternation in Paris on the Situation of McMahon—A Great Battle Imminent—An Appeal to the People to Repel the Invader—Great Losses in the Battle of Haguenau—Peril of Strasbourg—The Legislatif Body to Meet on the 11th.

PARIS, Aug. 7, via LONDON.—A dispatch from the Emperor announcing Marshal McMAHON'S defeat and separation from the main army, has caused the utmost consternation. According to the Emperor, however, all may yet be retrieved. The Prussians are over the frontier, and are advancing on Paris. The French speak of the great battle as imminent. *La Liberté* bids the people of France to rise *en masse* and repel the invaders.

LOSSES OF M'MAHON'S CORPS.

The dispatch from the Emperor is dated at 3½ A. M., Sunday, and says: "Communication with McMAHON having been severed, nothing was received from him till last evening. Gen. LLIGLE then announced that McMAHON'S loss was great in the battle, but that his retirement was effected in good order. On the left the action began at about 1 o'clock in the morning, but was not serious until several masses of the enemy had concentrated, before which the Second Corps momentarily held its ground. Between 6 and 7 in the evening the masses of the enemy became more compact, and the Second Corps retired on the heights. To-night all is quiet. I go to the centre of the position."

STRASBOURG MENACED.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—*La Liberte* has the following from official sources:

"Gen. FROSSARD has only retreated a short distance. Marshal McMAHON fought near Niederbron. His head-quarters were at Haguenau, and he has fallen back to St. Averne. Thus Strasbourg is menaced."

THE CHAMBERS CONVENED.

PARIS, Aug. 7, via LONDON.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif have been summoned to meet on Thursday, the 11th inst.

A Proclamation by the Empress—An Appeal for Unity and Order—Paris Considered Safe.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Empress has issued the following proclamation:

FRENCHMEN: The opening of the war has not been favorable to us. We have suffered a check. Let us be firm under this reverse, and let us hasten to repair it. Let there be but one party in the land—that of France; a single flag—that of the national honor. I come among you, faithful to my mission and duty. You will see me the first in danger to defend the flag of France. I adjure all good citizens to maintain order. To agitate would be to conspire with our enemies.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 7th day of August, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

(Signed) The Empress Regent, EUGENIE.

DEFENCES OF PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The *Journal Officiel* says the defense of Paris is assured. It would require an army of half a million to invest its fortifications, while 30,000 men would suffice to defend them, and there are troops enough now in and around the city to furnish the necessary garrison. Then with the sailors from the fleet which could be procured, the Garde Nationale, the Garde Municipal, and the firemen would make up a solid army of 100,000. Paris is free from danger.

The Prince Imperial Returning to Paris—The Camp Resembling a Court Out of Place.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—*La Liberté* says: "A special train left the station at 5½ this evening to bring back the Prince Imperial. We have strenuously urged his returns, and we are glad that it has been decided upon. In the grave crisis through which we are passing, the enemy should find opposed to him the breasts of men. The camp should no longer resemble a court out of place."

Belgian Neutrality—Attitude of England Approved in Berlin.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The position taken by England in regard to Belgium is approved by Prussia.

Apprehensions for Rome—An Italian Invasion Threatened.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—*L'Univers*, the ultra-montane organ, sounds an alarm for Rome. It predicts the early invasion of the Papal territory by Italy. It doubts the power of the Italian Government to resist the pressure, even if it wished to, and it does not. Eeven the moderate people at present in power say the conquest of Rome can alone sustain the falling throne of VICTOR EMMANUEL, and restore the finances now bordering on bankruptcy. In this crisis, when military events are multiplying all around us, it seems superfluous to think of the personal security of the Pope, and it would be well that a vessel should be sent to the waters of Civiti Viechia so that Pius IX. can find a place of shelter.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

New Positions of the Armies—Explanations of the Morning's Telegrams.

The two great struggles of Saturday at different points on the French frontier, have completely altered the relative positions of the hostile armies, as well as the prospects of the combatants. It is necessary to premise that the two initial positions of Saarbrück and Weissenburg are at least fifty miles apart, and that, for a proper understanding of the Prussian line of advance, care must be taken to separate the movements made around points so widely separated. Judging from the various places named in connection with the battle of Haguenau, its course was evidently as follows: Early on Saturday morning the Prussians had assembled their forces at Sultz, a village on the great highway of the province five miles south from Weissenburg. The continued attempts made on Friday to regain the position of Weissenburg were not only unsuccessful but resulted in the retirement of McMAHON to the little town of Wörth, situated south-west of his point of attack, at a distance of about seven miles, and surrounded by the heights on the eastern skirt of the Vosges mountains. When at Sultz, the Prussians were abreast of the French position at Wörth, the two places lying at about four miles distance from each other, and being connected by a rural highway. Along this line the Prussians probably marched, and immediately attacked the French, whose centre rested on the hamlet of Froschweiler, situated a little to the west of Wörth, and on the same line of road. A stubborn conflict was waged here during the greater part of the day, the first sign of the French giving way being heralded by a movement which brought them at a distance of about two miles from their original position into the town of Reichshofen, and placed them on the great provincial highway (*chaussée*) leading into the fortified position of Haguenau. It was probably at this time that the Prussian reserves came up and hastened a retreat, which over the six miles of road between Reichshofen and Haguenau, was probably stubbornly attacked and as stubbornly resisted.

The latter point, which has been selected to give the name of the battle, is distant about ten miles from the great fortress of Strasbourg, from which McMAHON had originally advanced. The Prussian advance having broken his line of communication with the Emperor at Metz, it was doubtless matter of debate with the defeated French general whether to fall back on Strasburg, and there make another stand against the Prussians, or to endeavor to resume that connection with the centre of the French position which he had lost. The latter alternative was the one he chose. Striking off, therefore, at right angles to the road to Strasburg, he evidently had his troops conveyed by a somewhat circuitous railway route of at least thirty miles to the town of Saverne or Zabern, where he is posted on the railroad route to the fortress of Nancy, which, occupying a position more than twenty miles south of Metz, will, along with it, form the sustaining points of the great army which will be posted along the line connecting the two places, to dispute the Prussian advance to Paris.

As the retreat from Weissenburg has pushed McMAHON back in the direction of Nancy, the evacuation of Saarbrück by Gen. FROSSARD, and the probable abandonment of the supporting positions of Forbach and St. Avold, tends to concentrate the troops under the Emperor and Marshal BAZAME around Metz. The triangular portion of France forming the upper part of the Department of Bas Khin, and inclosed by a line drawn from the environs of Strasbourg to Saarbrück, is thus in the hands of the Prussians. The operations in the Saar Valley have been conducted by various divisions of the Prussian forces, but at this point on the frontier are now collected the troops of Gen. STEMMETZ, numbering 80,000 with probably the larger portion of 180,000 men commanded by Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. The next question of importance, which a few hours will probably determine, is whether an immediate junction will be formed between the two main divisions of the Prussian army for an attack upon the "centre of the position" between Metz and Nancy, which bars the way to Paris, or whether the Crown Prince will attempt the task of investing Strasburg with the possibility of McMAHON making a flank movement and offering him battle once more with forces again strengthened from the main army around Metz.

Heavy Defalcation at New-Orleans—A Cotton Broker Absconds with One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 4th inst. says:

"We learn from Superintendent BADGER that on Saturday last GEORGE B. SHUTE, a cotton broker, quite well known in business circles, absconded with a telegraphic letter of credit and cash in his possession amounting to over $100,000, and variously estimated at between that sum and $260,000. It appears that for ten days prior to his departure he had been around among business friends borrowing checks, drafts, and, in fact, everything that could be converted into money. These were deposited in the Canal Bank, and we are told that SHUTE, just before leaving, drew a check for the full deposit, amounting to nearly $100,000, and asked for a telegraphic letter of credit on Messrs. MORGAN & SONS for that sum. On the same day he drew from the Citizens' Bank $40,000, and either on that day or the day previously sold to Messrs. VOISIN & GAINES $25,000 worth of sterling. Who the others are from whom money was obtained, has not yet been developed. With these amounts he left on the Jackson train, with the hope, it is thought, of reaching New-York and drawing the money before the information of his flight became public. The loss of the Citizens' Bank, it is said, amounts to $20,000. A telegram was sent to Messrs. MORGAN & SONS, as soon as suspicions were aroused, but it is not yet known whether it reached them in time or not. Superintendent BADGER telegraphed to Superintendent JOURDAN, giving him the names of SHUTE'S business friends, and the locations he would probably visit.

As information of the affair was not received until Monday, when SHUTE had nearly two days the start, it will be a day or two before it will be known what can be done in the premises. It is believed that SHUTE will take the steamer to Havre, persons who know him saying that he would not dare to land in Liverpool. The defalcation will of course be the chief topic of conversation on the flags for several days. Probably two or three will pass before its full extent can be known. It is believed that the estimate of $260,000 is exaggerated, but this was the sum stated to our reporter by one of the sufferers.

Rumored Defalcation of a Cashier—The Bank of Nova Scotia Suffers Heavily.

The Toronto *Globe* of the 5th inst., has the following:

"Reports are current of serious troubles in the Bank of Nova Scotia, owing to the improper conduct of the cashier, who finds himself short of a very large sum—general report says over two hundred thousand dollars. He has occupied the highest position in society, and the affair has caused the utmost astonishment and regret. The bank is wealthy and safe."

THE HEATED TERM.—The Hudson *Register* of the 6th inst. has the following: Distinguished *savants* throughout the world are endeavoring to account satisfactorily for the intense heat of the past month, and all manner of conjectures are being indulged in. It may be doubted if there has been such continued heat at any time in the Northern States. Below we give the highest range of the thermometer from June 15 to July 1, in one table, and for the month of July in the next:

From 15th to July 1.

In 1865	82¼	In 1868	79¾
In 1866	80½	In 1869	79¾
In 1867	78¼	In 1870	87¾

For Month of July.

In 1865	81¾	In 1868	86
In 1866	85¾	In 1869	81½
In 1867	81¼	In 1870	87¼

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP IDAHO.

The steam-ship *Idaho*, from Liverpool July 27, and Queenstown 28, reached this port late last evening. Her advices are four days later, and are important. We give below war news in detail, briefly outlined in our dispatches heretofore received.

THE SECRET TREATY.

Full Text of the Document—Statements in the British Parliament—The Attitude of England.

The following is a translation of this now celebrated document:

DRAUGHT TREATY.

His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, judging it useful to bind closer the ties of friendship which unite them, and so confirm the relations of good neighborhood which happily exist between the two countries, and being besides convinced that to attain this result, which is, moreover, of a kind to insure the maintenance of the general peace, it is for their interest to come to an understanding on the questions concerning their future relations, have resolved to conclude a treaty to the following effect, and have in consequence nominated as their representatives the following persons, viz.:

His Majesty, &c.
His Majesty, &c.

Who, after exchanging their full powers, which have been found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. His Majesty the Emperor of the French acquiesces in and recognizes the gains made by Prussia in the course of the last war waged by her against Austria and that Power's allies.

ART. 2. His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to facilitate the acquisition by France of Luxembourg; and for this purpose His Majesty will enter into negotiations with His Majesty the King of the Netherlands with the view of inducing him to cede his sovereign rights over the Duchy to the Emperor of the French, on the terms of such compensation as shall be judged adequate or otherwise. The Emperor of the French, on his side, engages to assume whatever pecuniary charges this arrangement may involve.

ART. 3. His Majesty the Emperor of the French shall raise no opposition to a federal union of the Confederation of North Germany with the States of South Germany, excepting Austria, and this federal union may be based on one common Parliament, due reservation, however, being made of the sovereignty of the said States.

ART. 4. His Majesty the King of Prussia, on his side, in case His Majesty the Emperor of the French should be led by circumstances to cause his troops to enter Belgium or to conquer it, shall grant armed aid to France, and shall support her with all his forces, military and naval, in the face of and against every Power which should, in this eventuality, declare war.

ART. 5. To insure the complete execution of the preceding conditions, His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, contract, by the present treaty, an alliance offensive and defensive, which they solemnly engage to maintain. Their majesties bind themselves, besides and in particular, to observe its terms in all cases when their respective States, the integrity of which they reciprocally guarantee, may be threatened with attack; and they shall hold themselves bound, in any like conjuncture, to undertake without delay, and under no pretext to decline, whatever military arrangements may be enjoined by their common interest conformably to the terms and provisions above declared.

The secret treaty question again occupied the attention of both Houses of Parliament on the 26th. At 2 o'clock, Mr. GLADSTONE was only able to tell Mr. SAMUELSON that a telegram had been received from Lord A. LOFTUS stating that the treaty was to appear in the Berlin papers yesterday, and that it was said to be the handwriting of M. BENEDETTI. But at 5 o'clock Earl GRANVILLE, being interrogated by Lord CAIRNS, repeated this information, and added that he had, an hour before, had an interview with M. DE LAVALETTE, the French Minister in London, who had informed him that this "project" originated with Count BISMARCK, and was discussed in conversations with M. BENEDETTI, but that it never had any serious basis, and had been rejected by both parties. M. DE LAVALETTE at the same time reminded him of the declarations which the Emperor of the French had recently made of his intention to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and assured him that those declarations would be binding upon the honor of his Imperial Majesty so long as the neutrality of that Kingdom was respected by the other belligerent. This statement was repeated by the Prime Minister shortly before the sitting of the House of Commons was suspended, at 7 o'clock. When the right honorable gentleman arrived at the point of M. DE LAVALETTE'S statement which referred to the friendly feeling which had grown up between France and England of late years, he was interrupted by general cheers; and when he came to the statement that the plan embodied in the project had been originated by M. BISMARCK, there were a good many cries of "Hear, hear."

AMONG THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

Inconveneinces of the War—The Proposition to Establish a Paper Currency—Enthusiasm of the People.

The correspondent of the London *Times* writes from the French Capital on the 25th: In Paris we begin to experience some of the inconveniences of war. People old enough to remember the time when silver was almost the exclusive currency in France, and when, if one drew 1,000 francs at a banker's, he had either to pay a high premium for gold or to carry home the lumbering dollars, will appreciate the inconvenience implied by the announcement that we have returned to very nearly the same state of things. The Bank of France now makes its payments only in silver and paper. Gold is at five per cent. premium at the money-changers'. There is an enormous accumulation of gold in the Bank, but it is not put into circulation. There is fear of its being exported to England and Belgium, thence to be taken to Prussia. I hear that a Paris banker has recommended the Government to establish a forced paper currency. The objections to this are obvious, and we have only to look back to 1866 for an example of the evil effects of such a measure. In Italy the compulsory paper was immediately at a heavy discount, while the exchange on foreign countries rose in proportion. The consequence, of course, was that everything brought from abroad rose greatly in price, and this reacted on home produce.

Throughout Italy everything became dearer, and although the premium on gold not long afterward fell to five per cent., and has even, I believe, since been as low as three per cent., shopkeepers' prices, servants' wages, and in general all the necessaries and luxuries of life have never since fallen again in proportion. A forced paper currency is a real curse to any country, entailing also the issue of innumerable small notes—in Italy they have them down to half a franc, miserable little shinplasters; while the local banks issue twenty-cent notes, which do not pass out of their own town or district; for when there is no silver or gold, the copper also disappears.

Meanwhile the Bourse is well supported, considering that we are on the brink of a terrible war, and financial men here speak cheerfully of its prospects. There have been no catastrophes yet, and we are hoping that the next settling day (July 31) will go off as well as the last, when everybody paid up. My own conviction is that there is hardly a moneyed man, a banker, merchant, or tradesman who would not gladly have averted the war, but, since it is inevitable, they put the best face on it, and gird themselves up to support the burdens it must inevitably entail. To quote their own proverb, "The wine is drawn and must be drunk," bitter though the draught may be, and more akin to wormwood than to grape juice. One class of persons upon whom the war imposes a heavy tax is that of fathers of families whose sons are to draw in the next conscription, and who are not disposed to let them serve. A case came to my knowledge two days ago, that of a friend of my own, whose son is studying for the Bar, and who is not disposed to let him break off those studies and be converted into food for powder. He tells me that if the young man draws a number low enough to include him in the levy he shall have to pay 5,000 francs for a substitute. The usual price in peace time is about 1,500 francs, or little more.

That the martial and patriotic spirit of France runs high at the present moment is proved by the fact of 100,000 volunteers having already enrolled themselves. Other proofs are not wanting of a willing determination to make sacrifices in support of the Government and of the war. The *percepteur*, or chief tax-collector, of one of the districts of Paris informs me that all the taxpayers in his district have voluntarily paid up the whole of their taxes for the year 1870, and that many of them have offered to pay immediately those for 1871, if it would be agreeable to the Government.

Public Opinion in the War Sections of France—"La France Must Be and Is United."

The war correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Metz on the 24th, thus notes the attitude of the population: I have by this time gone through a large section of France—the war section—it is true that having only traveled by rail the view I have had is but as a hasty cutting up this portion of the country; still I find opinions too clearly and evidently marked to make me personally doubtful of the state of public opinion. First—By the officers the war is received as at once their due and as the greatest boon the Emperor could bestow upon them. Second—The soldiers with the colors accept it with enthusiasm, in many cases with pleasure. Third—The reserves who have been out on unlimited leave take it as a terrible duty which it is their hard luck to have to discharge; rapidly their opinions merge in those of their comrades serving with the eagles. Fourth—The upper classes, commercial, educated, &c., all talk of la France, how the Prussians must be beaten, how la France should be and is united, how it is not patriotic to abuse the Government. This being settled they immediately pull the Government to pieces. "Mexico was the cause of Sadowa; we should have fought in '66; BISMARCK outwitted our Government in '66; the pretext of war is a bad one, we should not have fought until 1871; still the war was inevitable, and la France must be, and is, united." Fifth—The peasantry and the lower classes of Alsace; their attitude is plain and unequivocable; they elect the war; their homes may be burned, their crops and cattle taken by requisitions, although it must be said that they firmly believe this will happen to their German neighbors over the border; still they acclaim the war; they fête the soldiers. Most of them talk German as well as French, to be sure that is not saying much; many of them do not talk French at all; still, as THIERS says, the wise policy of COLBERT has made of them the best Frenchmen in France, and the larger number of the men who speak their own tongue, that fall in the first battle, the better they will be pleased.

PRAYER FOR PRUSSIA.

The Proclamation of King William—The Prayer Inserted in the Liturgy.

The *Neue Preussische Kreuz-Zeitung* contains the following proclamation of the King of Prussia in reference to the day set apart for prayer:

I am compelled to draw the sword in consequence of a wanton attack which must be warded off with all the strength at the command of Germany. It is a great consolation to me, before God and man, that I have not in any way given occasion for the onslaught. My conscience is clear as to the origin of this war, and I am confident before God of the justice of our cause. The conflict is earnest, and it will entail heavy sacrifices on my people, and on Germany at large. But I depart for war, looking up to an all-knowing God, and appealing to His all-powerful help. Already I have occasion to thank God that, at the first whisper of war, all German hearts were animated by one feeling—a feeling of indignation at the attack, and of glad trustfulness that God would grant victory to the rightful cause. My people in this conflict will stand by me as it stood by my father—who now rests in God. With me they will make any sacrifice to restore peace to the nations. From my youth I have learnt to confide in the omnipotence of God's gracious help. In Him I hope, and I call on my people to have the like confidence in Him. I bow before God in acknowledgment of His mercy, and I am convinced that my subjects and my countrymen will do likewise. For this reason I appoint that Wednesday, the 27th of July, be kept as an extraordinary general day of prayer, when divine service shall be celebrated in the churches, and public business shall be suspended in so far as the pressing necessity of the times shall permit. I also appoint that, during the continuance of the war, in every public Divine service, prayers shall be offered up that God may lead us to victory, that He may make us merciful even to our enemies, and that He may graciously conduct us to a peace that will secure the honor and the lasting independence of Germany.

BERLIN, July 21, 1870. WILLIAM.

The *Evangelischer Kirchen Rath*, in promulgating the above proclamation, adds the King's command, that on Sunday, the 31st, in all public services, the following prayer shall be inserted in the Liturgy:

Almighty and merciful God! Lord of hosts! we beseech Thee for Thy all-powerful succor for our German Fatherland. Go to war with the German armies, and bless their weapons that they may overcome the enemy. Lead us to victory, and grant us mercy, that we may show ourselves to be Christians, even to our enemies. Let us soon make peace that will securely guarantee the honor and independence of Germany. Be the strong protection and defense of our German Fatherland."

FEVER IN IRELAND.

The Fenians and the War—Exciting "Sympathy with France"—Meeting in Dublin.

The speeches delivered at the Dublin "sympathy with France" meeting have caused much conversation in the city, writes the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. In addition to the irritation produced by their anti-English and seditious tendency, many persons complain that they will do the country a serious injury by creating a feeling in England that Ireland is again in a disturbed condition, and sending off tourists to Scotland instead. The "Nationalists" are delighted with the success of their demonstrations, which they regard as a victory gained over the Government. The simplest and most correct account of their exploit mentions that the grounds were decorated with flags and banners, chiefly French and American. In the centre was fixed a large Franco-Irish tricolor. A green flag, bearing on one side the words "God save Ireland," and on the other a harp and Celtic cross, also occupied a prominent position, and close to it was placed the "Stars and Stripes" of America. There could not have been less than thirty brass and fife and drum bands on the ground, some of which took up positions under the different banners, and continued to play at intervals the "Marseillaise," and "O'Donnell Aboo," "God save Ireland," and other Irish tunes; the remainder of the bands marched in procession round the field, playing national airs, and followed by crowds of people, who occasionally cheered with great vigor. The address of the supposed French residents, who presented the new drum to the band, had this passage:

> Fourteen centuries ago your patron St. Patrick entwined with annointed hands the shamrock of Erin with the fleur-de-lis of France! In all your struggles the sympathy of France has been with you, and in every age and under every régime France has opened a career of honor to the exiled children of Ireland. Your immortal SARSFIELD, lying upon a foreign field, caught in his hand the blood as it welled from his breast, and holding it up exclaimed, "Would to God that this were for Ireland!" That hero's blood sank into the earth, but was not lost. France treasures it and holds it until she can in return repay by the blood of her children in Ireland's struggle the sacrifices Irishmen have made for France. To French people who have watched events in Ireland it is satisfactory to observe that despite all the efforts of the English Government to crush out the martial spirit of Ireland, still that martial spirit exists unsubdued. That Government which tries to enslave its subjects by depriving them of the first rights of freemen—the right to possess arms—has signally failed to enslave Ireland, and to suppress the popular will in its expression of sympathy and admiration for the kindred Celtic military spirit of France. * * * Associations so cemented can never be severed. We are one people. We who reside among you feel that we are not in a strange land; not that our lot is cast among aliens. We feel, on the contrary, that we are as one people, one race, and that the destinies of France and Ireland, of Frenchmen and Irishmen, are similar. God protect Ireland and France!

The reply contained these words:

> We are conscious as you are that all the ingenuity of the English Government is employed to create dissension, and it unhappily finds some Irishmen to become its agents. We are sanguine of the ultimate realization of our hopes. The English Government, as you have observed, strikes at the first principle of freedom by disarming its people, and betrays its doubt of the loyalty of its subjects by its fear to entrust weapons into the hands of those it rules; but the more that power attempts to curb our people, the more our people should endeavor to foil its design.

WAR NOTES.

It was reported on the 26th, from Paris, as the belief in authoritative quarters there, that the French fleet would proceed to Copenhagen, take possession of the Danish fleet, or rather press it into the service of France, and then, with this additional force, Denmark's neutrality broken, and with the entire Danish nation supporting the joined fleets repair to Stralsund. Hence it was considered not at all improbable that, as many military authorities have expected lately, the French would make a formidable first attack on their enemy in Pomerania, and at the memorable point where Marshal SAXE met CHARLES XII. The special injunctions to the Paris papers in regard to the Baltic fleet, on which the *Siècle* made some strong comments to-day, tend to confirm this rumored plan, which, I repeat, I have from an exceptionally good source.

A letter from Hanover, in the *Siècle*, states that the Prussian Government has removed all the male population from the Isles of Norderney, Borkum, and Juist, to prevent the French from finding native pilots. The port of Heppens is defended by the famous Krupp guns which were in the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Throughout all Hanover every one between nineteen and fifty is called to arms.

A correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* states that there have been some lively quarrels between the Zouaves and the Turcos encamped at Strasbourg. The latter have been guilty of positive acts of marauding. The Zouaves have been removed to the camp at St. Avold, where also breaches of discipline have not been rare, owing to the scarcity of provisions and the enormous prices demanded for all articles of consumption in consequence of the sudden arrival of large bodies of men. Several raids have been made upon Prussian villages across the border, but there is no doubt that military order will shortly be restored.

A letter from Florence, in the *Indépendance Belge* of the 25th ult., mentions a rumor that GARIBALDI had offered the Prussians the support of an Italian volunteer legion of which he would have the command. The writer scarcely believes the story, but there is no doubt, he says, that unless France very speedily withdraws the army of occupation from Rome, we shall see a repetition of the attempt of 1867 under circumstances much more favorable to its success. The *Indépendance* correspondent fully believes the negotiations are in progress for the evacuation of Rome. It has been remarked that Count VIMERCATI, who was always the confidential agent employed between NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMMANUEL, has just arrived at Florence. He is reported to have brought with him an autograph letter from the Emperor to the King, and people will persist in believing that the communication refers to Rome. One thing is certain, (the writer adds,) France is risking a great deal in the way of displeasing the Italian people if she does not embrace the present opportunity to leave Rome. It seems a suggestion has been made that the Romans should be invited to determine by a *plebiscitum* whether they will keep the Pope or exchange his Holiness for King VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 25th says: The armaments of Antwerp are all but completed. The Grand Duke WLADIMIR, son of the Emperor of Russia, is here at present. In spite of the war and a general election, the Brussels kermess is progressing. Yesterday we had great fun as the cavalcade went out for the the first time. It was unspeakably ludicrous to see the big figures Janucken and Micke, moved by men hidden underneath, dancing before the cavalcade and looking in at all the first floor windows. The popular enthusiasm and perspiration were tremendous. All Belgian celebrities, past and present, were represented in the cavalcade, from LAMBERT BALDERIC, Count of Louvain, and his wife ODE, who made Brussels a city in 1046, down to the Prince DE LIGNE. The eight groups of which the cavalcade consisted were: 1. The town of Brussels, represented by a young girl on a car, surrounded by the industries and arts; 2. Brussels in 1046; 3. The Alliance of the Town of Brabant in 1372; 4. Belgium under the House of Burgundy; 5. In spite of the Duc DE GRAMMONT, CHARLES V., with all his Princes and Princesses, and all the nations of Belgium, as in his times the trades of the different townships were called; 6. The Belgian nobility of the sixteenth century, with, of course, EGMONT and HORN; 7. The renaissance of industry and arts; and 8. Modern Belgium, represented by a bust of the King, surrounded by representations of the four constitutional liberties. A number of bands and choral societies, each playing and singing tunes of its own, accompanied the cavalcade.

A correspondent of *La Patrie*, writing from Antwerp, gives his opinion of the value of that great stronghold of national independence. First noticing the disposition of the inhabitants, which he describes as being very friendly and sympathetic toward France, which is ever remembered as the chief agent in the creation of the Belgium Kingdom, the correspondent adverts to the fortifications which have been lately completed. Of the immense northern citadel, constructed since 1859, and intended to receive an army of 40,000 men, he simply says it is now uninhabitable. The action of the tide of the Scheldt upon the sandy soil upon which the citadel is formed is ruinous to the works, and even when a tolerable dry position is for a time obtained it is only by the constant action of pumping machines. This northern citadel has, therefore, says the correspondent, been judged to be useless, and Antwerp is assailable from the Polders. That fact is so far recognized that efforts are now directed to the arming of the southern citadel, created by the Duke of ALBA in 1578, and which is now teeming with troops. The whole of the works surrounding Antwerp are ill-constructed, and, notwithstanding their apparent excellent workmanship, the writer has no doubt that in less than ten years' time they will all crumble away, and if before then they should be exposed to the fire of modern artillery they would be immediately destroyed.

The *Neue Preussische Kreuz-Zeitung* quotes a declaration of the *National Zeitung*, to the effect that England is firmly resolved to abandon her neutrality in the event of that of Belgium being molested, and that in such an event she would throw all her power into the scale to preserve the independence of Belgium. "Would!" exclaims the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, "we call this a miserable consolation. There is danger in delay. Of what avail is this good will to the Belgians now? If Germany were to be repulsed from her position on the frontier of Belgium—which God forbid!—if she were beaten—such good will, which takes so long to make up its mind, would certainly be of no service whatever to the Belgians. In that case Englishmen would rather have cause to thank God if they were safe, even in London." To appeals made by Viennese journals to the Bohemians to forget their rancor, and in the present emergency to remember only that they are Austrians, the Czech papers return a very cool reply. The *Pokrok*, for instance, asks if "the dog is to kiss the stick that beat it?" and the *Narodni* declares that "the Czechs remember what Austria has done for them, and will act accordingly." At such times as these smothered animosities blaze out with a vengeance.

The Dutch papers betray considerable anxiety about the fate of their country in these troublous times, and they are filled with information about their inconsiderable army. The *Nieuwe Amsterdamsche Courant*, of Monday, contains a glowing account of a review that took place in that pretty little box of toys, the Hague. We are curious to see what the Dutchmen will have to sey to the "project of treaty" published by a contemporary last Monday.

"Queen of Canada"—An Opinion About Annexation.

A writer in the Montreal *Gazette* of the 6th inst. says: "Annexation means civil war—independence means death—as we are means education. We loyal Canadians look forward to complete independence when we are of age, and it is expedient. At present we are in our teens. We don't care what HUSKISSON, GLADSTONE, or any other dead or living Old Country statesmen have said or may say. We look to ourselves and to the Queen of Canada, our most gracious sovereign lady, Queen VICTORIA. We trust in God and our righteous cause, and to our own stout hearts and strong arms, and our kinsmen in the Old Country will not desert us. We are independent of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland. Those of us who are not Canadians by birth adopt our country in order to remain subjects of Her Majesty. We will not transfer our allegiance, and we will not be led by selfish, ambitious or designing politicians or rogues. God save our Queen."

The Segar-Willard Fight—Card from Mr. Segar.

In the Washington *Star* of Saturday Mr. JOSEPH SEGAR endeavors to set himself right with the public in the following card:

"While standing, on yesterday, just outside the door of Mr. PARKER'S book-store, on Seventh-street, where I was making some purchases, a person approached me whom I did not know, but who avowed himself to be a Mr. WILLARD, and the partner of Mr. LINCOLN, whom, the day before, I had chastised. This man WILLARD, without any sort of provocation, grossly insulted me, whereupon I struck at his head with my cane, when Mr. WILLARD ran behind a man of large stature, named POTTER, I am told, and by that refuge escaped the blow aimed at him, which, but for the intervention of the convenient friend of big proportions, would have left him prostrate, perhaps dead, on the pavement. After escaping behind this convenient friend, he sneaked off and sought safety elsewhere. The statement in the *Chronicle* and *Republican* of this morning that he caught me by the throat and choked me is basely false. My clothes did not show a ruffle, nor any part of my person a scratch, from the ruffian assault of this sneaking coward. He did push his big friend against me, and by his own superadded weight press me down for a moment, but he did me not the slightest bodily harm—not a scratch or a bruise to vindicate his valor—and then sneaked off to a second refuge in his office. For the correctness of my statement that Mr. WILLARD sought safety behind the broad back and heavy figure of his friend, I am authorized to refer to Mr. FRANK KING, No. 608 N-street, and to one of the clerks in Mr. PARKER'S store. There was a general expression of the bystanders that the conduct of this Mr. WILLARD was dastardly in the extreme, and I agree with the bystanders—always the best judges in such cases—and say that I have never met with a more contemptible coward and baser poltroon. I trust I may be allowed to embrace this occasion to protest against the Press in caricaturing, by ridiculous and sensational articles, honorable gentlemen who may find it indispensable to be involved in personal broils. It is unworthy of a decent Press or of honorable gentlemen. If there shall be no reform in this matter, gentlemen of pride and honor will be compelled to apply the cowhide and the bludgeon to men of the Press as well as to other offenders."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GINX'S BABY: HIS BIRTH AND OTHER MISFORTUNES. London: STRAHAN & CO. New-York: GEO. ROUTLEDGE & SONS. 1870.

A satire on the English Poor laws and their practical working, this book contain many suggestions that we, in this country, may also take to heart. Ginx's Baby is not indigenous to St. Giles; we may see him or his double without going further than the Five Points. And the question, what shall be done with this unasked-for and unwelcome waif, flung so recklessly into a sea of misery and poverty and vice, where the strongest can scarcely make head, and the weakest must inevitably go down, is almost as pressing and serious with us as in the birthplace of Ginx's Baby. Almost, not quite, as pressing, for here the demand for labor is and for a long time must be in excess of the supply. So long as we have forests to clear and prairies to cultivate, railroads to build and towns to populate, we shall always know what to do with the material part of Ginx's Baby. But whether we do all that is to be done with his spiritual part this book may aid us to inquire. Perhaps we shall not all agree with the author's prescriptions for alleviating the wretchedness of the class which Ginx's Baby typifies. Compulsory education and restrictive marriage laws, if they be expedient at all, can only be possible in some far distant Utopia like that of Mr. RUSKIN, where the State is made the universal school-master, and matrimony the chief reward of merit. But even those who differ with the writer will admit the force and clearness with which he has set forth the wrongs and sufferings of the pauper, and indicated the remedies.

In a literary point of view this book is worthy of great praise. The style is exceedingly clear and terse, and the satire is caustic without being bitter. The writer is evidently too much in earnest for that, and his satire is only the natural scorn of a sincere and deeply-moved nature for the imbecility which augments the misery it professes to relieve. The story, though slender, is sufficient to maintain the interest, even of the general reader, to whom a bare political satire would be uninviting. Ginx's Baby is the thirteenth son of a hard-working navvy, whose mental calibre is indicated by his conviction that Government is the Police, and to whom this baby comes as the last feather that shall break his paternal back. He resolves to drown it, but is prevented by an opportune Sister of Misery, who offers to take care of the child, and so carries it off in triumph to the convent. But the notion that her baby may be made "Popish" arouses all Mrs. Ginx's ardent Protestantism—her religion is chiefly comprised in a belief in God, giver of bread, and a hatred of Popery—and through her inflames the zeal of the Protestant Detectoral Association. Application is made for a writ of habeas corpus to rescue this British subject from the machinations of foreign mercenaries, and after much litigation decided adversely. But the infant, having polluted the vestments of Father Certificatus on the steps of the altar in the midst of a solemn *Te Deum* for victory, and given other evidences of innate and invincible depravity, is voluntarily surrendered by the good Sisters to the association, which thereupon convenes a grand mass meeting of Protestants in Philopryman Hall to decide what is to be done with this brand snatched from the burning. The claims of various sects for control of the infant's religious education are amusingly described, and with all this zeal for his spiritual welfare, the baby comes near starving. A fund, however, of £1,360 is collected for his support, of which £1,250 is expended in printing a *Daily Bulletin of Health, Life of Ginx's Baby, The Cradle of an Infant Martyr*, and other works issued by the Committee, legal and Committee expenses, leaving some £108 for the baby's support. When the fund is exhausted, the Committee, at a loss what to do with him, and presented with a bill for his maintenance, instantly disbands, and the unhappy hero of the tale is abandoned by his nurses and gravitates to the workhouse. Thence, after more litigation between discordant parishes disclaiming his charge, during which the baby is denied food or care by the authorities of the protesting parish on which he is thrown, he is traced again to Ginx. That fond parent, however, disowns him and leaves him on the steps of the Liberal Club. Here, through the influence of Sir Charles Sterling, a kind-hearted and philanthropic member, he is in a measure adopted and suffered to grow up in its servants' hall, in more or less neglect and entire ignorance, until his fifteenth year, when he decamps with certain silver spoons and clothes. From this his descent is rapid through all the grades of misery and vice, in quest of what to do with himself, until at last he settles the great question by coming back to Ginx's opinion and flinging himself into the river.

This is the story; but our brief analysis can give no idea of the mingled humor, and logic, and eloquence, and pathos, with which it is told. We can believe that it created a sensation in England, and if in its political aspect it excites less attention here, its literary and artistic merit will amply repay perusal. The art of political satire had almost been lost from English literature, but the author of *Ginx's Baby* really seems to wield a pen able to revive it.

PRO ARIS ET FOCIS. By the author of "Waiting for the Verdict." New-York: VIRTUE & YORSTON.

So much nonsense has been written about what is popularly called the "Woman Question," that we are greatly relieved to find a book which has some really sensible arguments to offer on the subject. The writer claims to speak plainly about woman's rights. She deals with the visible and the tangible. No affectation of transcendentalism throws a mist over her pages, but in them the hard facts of social economy and the stern realities of life are boldly met. The writer sets forth that there is much good work to be done by woman, but that, while it is useless to deny that she should be as free to employ her powers of mind and body as man is, woman's first duty lies in the domestic sphere. A complicated civilization has doubtless a tendency to increase the necessity and multiply the occasions for female labor; and it is more than probable that woman in the future will assume a greater number of duties, and more important ones, than those hitherto assigned to her. But it would be well if, in lieu of the interminable discussions by which so much time is wasted, she were to aim at a more perfect accomplishment of the work which nature and social necessity have marked out for her, and endeavor to show that, with the practice of the domestic virtues, she has also a capacity for the performance of work from which she has been heretofore excluded. This book, while it is a beautiful tribute to the purity and elevation of woman, is likewise an appeal to her in defense of the "altars at which our mothers worshiped, and the hearths which they adorned." It is no less a warning to a large sisterhood "to pause and consider ere they stretch forth their hands to desecrate, if not to overthrow, the altars of their land, and with the dust and ashes of their ruins, to put out the last lingering sparks of fire on the hearths of their homes."

DALLAS GALBRAITH. By Mrs. HARDING DAVIS. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1870.

In this her last, and decidedly her best work, Mrs. DAVIS appeals to those readers who have the taste to prefer minute and skillful delineations of character to intricate plot and an accumulation of improbable incidents. The scene of the story is laid in Manasquan, which place appears to be endeared to the memory of the writer, by the recollection of the kindness shown her by its inhabitants. The entire action, however, is not confined to this neighborhood, but some of the best descriptions are bestowed upon the eccentric and often grotesque people whose language and mode of thought are so natural and credible that they seem to have a real existence. The central figure of the story—Dallas Galbraith—is well conceived, bold and impressive; he is throughout an object of sympathy and respect. The most forcible pages in the book are those which describe his conflicts and his sufferings, his generous self-sacrifice, and his painful sense of the injustice of a punishment of five years' duration for the crime of another. That he should thirst for vengeance, and that his soul should be filled with bitterness, is not surprising; but that he should, with dogged persistence, carve out for himself and pursue a career in life by which the early stain might be washed out, places the character of Dallas in direct contradistinction to that of Laddoun, whom no combination of circumstances, however favorable, could convert into anything but a scoundrel. Mme. Galbraith and Honora are consistently drawn; Mrs. Duffield is a sore trial to our patience, but Lizzy is sufficiently interesting and lovable to make amends for the shortcomings of others. There is throughout the book an amount of padding which might with advantage be dispensed with, and which renders the story unnecessarily long.

STERN NECESSITY. A Novel. By F. W. ROBINSON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1870.

Among the many acquirements and virtues attributed to the heroine of this story that of self-control is not numbered. She does not seem to have recognized the stern necessity of mental and moral discipline. In vain is she endowed with beauty, grace and riches; she is decidedly unattractive, and it is impossible for the reader to sympathize with her in carrying out her schemes, or to feel a lively interest in the loves and disappointments of a being who recognizes no law but her own will. Her kindness at the beginning of the story to poor Jenny is very touching, and holds out a promise which is not fulfilled; for Maud grows hard and relentless before we part with her. Some of the early scenes with Mr. Spanswick are well described, although highly improbable, while those in which Miss Day and Gussy Edwards appear are totally untrue to the life they ostensibly represent. The story belongs neither to the domestic nor the sensational school, but partakes of the least attractive attributes of both. It is, to be brief, dreary and unentertaining. The plot—so far as it goes, and there is not much of it—is not bad; neither is it good; but much time is wasted in describing people and incidents which have little or nothing to do with the narrative, and being wholly superfluous, the interminable tediousness of these supernumerary characters becomes irksome beyond measure. The author of *Christie's Faith* is capable of better work than this.

THE HISTORY OF HORTENSE. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS, 1870.

To the *History of Hortense* and the work of rehabilitation undertaken in her favor, Mr. ABBOTT has added that of her illustrious mother, as well as of several other members of her family; and, in order to give a correct picture of the times, his narrative goes back as far as the first dawn of the French Revolution, during which eventful period the father of HORTENSE, like many others of his class, paid the penalty of being born noble. As a memoir illustrative of public transactions the book augments the materials for history; as a biography it undertakes to redeem the character of HORTENSE from the painful impressions which some writers have given of her. New light is thrown upon the circumstances of her marriage with LOUIS, afterward King of Holland. The scandalous motives hitherto assigned for the haste with which NAPOLEON and JOSEPHINE concluded this marriage are directly contradicted by Mr. ABBOTT, who is borne out in his statements by the writings of the Ex-King himself. LOUIS was extremely averse to the connection, and perhaps no two persons were ever united who felt a more lively presentiment of the horrors of an unwilling and ill-assorted union. All the circumstances of JOSEPHINE's divorce are minutely related, and her letters, as well as those of the Emperor, lend a deep interest to the history of this remarkable family. For the rest the narrative is sufficiently circumstantial to satisfy our desire for knowledge, and minister to our love of amusement. The correspondence with which it is interspersed gives to some parts almost the liveliness of a clever fiction, wherein the principal personages, by a series of letters, at once tell their own story and develop their own characters and feelings. Some characteristic letters from the present Emperor to his mother are included in the volume.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON, M. A. Edited by STOPFORD A. BROOKE, M. A. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1870.

Gifted with rare eloquence, a liberal heart, and large intelligence, Mr. ROBERTSON not only contributed the influence of his words and writings to the cause of religion and morality, but that of his character also. Endowed with an acuteness which could penetrate every subject, with a nicety and exactness of discrimination which enabled him to convey to the mind with perspicuity the most remote differences, he unfolded the truths of Christianity in a manner which appealed to hearers of all classes and degrees. Mr. ROBERTSON represents the transition period of the theological movement of this century in England, but his writings—unlike those of many learned controversialists—are not calculated to bewilder minds inferior to his own. The problems he examines are sometimes as subtle as they are elevated, but his language is remarkable for its simplicity and for the avoidance of anything obscure. His discourses and lectures are, in their way, models of biblical interpretation. Those contained in the present volume on the Epistles to the Corinthians show a mind at once salient and reverential. They convey a deep and serious intention, through an honest explicitness tending to sustain the indisputable authority of Holy Scripture in matters of religious belief. In the discourses of Mr. ROBERTSON the religious man will find the constituents of a faith which will at once satisfy his conscience and afford him a stay and consolation in the hour of trial. The importance of his subjects, and the manner in which they are treated, must not be judged by the fragments which we are enabled to give, but we select one which appears to be peculiarly characteristic of this eminent writer's mode of thought. It establishes his manner of arriving at a conviction of the divinity of Christ, the belief in which he fears to be waning among us:

"See Him as He was. Breathe His spirit. After that try to comprehend His life. Enter in His childhood. Feel with Him when He looked round about Him in anger—when He vindicated the crushed woman from the powerless venom of her ferocious accusers; when He stood alone in the solitary majesty of Truth in Pilate's judgment hall; when the light of the Roman soldiers' torches flashed on Kedron in the dark night, and He knew that watching was too late; when His heart-strings gave way upon the cross. Walk with Him through the marriage feast. See how the sick and weary came to Him instinctively; how men, when they saw Him, felt their sin, they knew not why, and fell at His feet; how guilt unconsciously revealed itself and all that was good in men was drawn out, and they became higher than themselves in His presence. Realize this. Live with Him, till He becomes a living thought—ever present. And you will find a reverence growing up which compares with nothing else in human feeling. You will feel that a slighting word spoken of Him wounds with a dart more sharp than personal insult. You will feel that to bow at the name of Jesus is no form at will of others, but a relief and welcome. And if it should ever chance that, finding yourself thrown upon your own self, and cut off from sects—suspected in quest of a truth which no man gives—then that wondrous sense of strength and friendship comes—the being alone with Christ, with the strength of a manlier independence."

Mr. ROBERTSON's letters show a rare union of acuteness with candor, of rigor of judgment with delicacy of sentiment, and an exquisite fidelity and balance in all his views. His admiration never degenerates into exaggeration, his intellectual impulses are always under good control, and even in his most severe reproof there is not the most distant approach to abusiveness. He never permitted himself in writing or speaking to move in what Mr. RUSKIN calls the "fetter dance." Technical verbiage—"ornate jargon"—was displeasing to him. He was, at times, eminently practical and edifying, and at others he would give way to a rapture of devotion as beautiful in its expression as it was intense and powerful in its enthusiasm. His appreciation of art was refined, and his love of poetry is shown in an admirable lecture contained in this volume on WORDSWORTH and on the influence of poetry on the working classes. Much delicacy and judgment have been used in compiling this biography and in the selections made from Mr. ROBERTSON's letters. It has been a work of love with Mr. BROOKE, whose endeavors to present the distinguished preacher in a true light merit grateful recognition.

Books Received.

—D. & J. SADLIER & CO., New-York, 1870. *Lives of the Irish Saints: From St. Patrick own to St. Lawrence O'Toole.* By D. P. CONYNGHAM, with an introduction by Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON.

—D. APPLETON & CO., New-York, 1870. *The Women of Israel.* By GRACE AGUILAR, author of *Woman's Friendship*, &c. In two volumes.

New Music.

—ERNST REINKING publishes "Esquisse de Mazourka," by CHARLES FRADEL. It is a brilliant composition, and will, no doubt, be appreciated by admirers of this pleasing composer.

—W. A. POND has issued "Pippin Lancers," by OPERTI, which is full of bright, sparkling melodies, pleasant to the ear, easy to the touch and well adapted for dance music. The same composer also sends a graceful little song, "Golden Tresses," embellished with a fine frontispiece portrait of Miss MARKHAM.

—WM. HALL & SON have sent out the "Reception Redowa," by Miss BESSIE TORRY. A light, pleasing melody, rather superior to the general tone of such productions, and, as the work of a young composer evincing some talent, well-phrased and original. "L'oiseau-Mouche," from the same publishers, by CALIXA LAVALLEE, is a graceful arrangement, and for the average pianist a suitable study.

ILLINOIS.

The Political Campaign Opening—Republican Congressional Nominations—The Democrats—A Temperance State Ticket—Cheese-Making on a Large Scale—Divorce Day in the Chicago Courts—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1870.

Politics are beginning to get interesting again. As the next Legislature re-districts the State, it is a matter of some little importance to the parties as to which shall elect a majority. The new Constitution, however, will prevent any very extensive "gerrymandering," yet there is room for the dominant party to reap some advantage. The principal interest centres around the candidates for Congress. They have already had a heated and protracted contest in the Eighth District, which has resulted in the selection of a candidate who was the choice of but a small minority in the District. But the fight had become so warm between the friends of CULLOM and Gen. McNULTA, that it was problematical if either could have been elected, had he been nominated. The contest was more between McLean County and Sangamon than between individuals. The nominee is a fair man, but of medium ability. In the Seventh District Col. MOORE was renominated without much difficulty, though the old member, Mr. BROMWELL, made considerable effort to carry the Convention. There is some trouble in the Fifth District. Mr. INGERSOLL seeks a renomination, and is quite strongly opposed by Gen. CARR, of Galesburg. The Central Committee, instead of calling a convention, have designated a day for a test ballot—the candidate receiving a plurality to be declared the nominee. There is much dissatisfaction at this, and a convention is to be called outside and independent of the Committee. Rev. W. L. BALCH, an able and popular Universalist clergyman, is talked of as a people's and temperance candidate. He would make a strong run. There was a prospect a while ago of strong opposition to COOK in the Sixth District. Hon. FRANKLIN CORWIN proposed to contest the Republican nomination; but finding that the "sitting member" has the inside track, he has withdrawn. Since the death of Hon. L. S. CHURCH we do not hear much from the Second District. The chances are now more favorable to Gen. FARNSWORTH being returned, though there is strong opposition to him. In this district, I notice that Mr. JUDD has commenced the preliminaries of the canvass—which, in Chicago, consists in going round among the saloons and drinking lager or whisky with every bibulous sovereign one meets. After a week's practice the candidate's face resembles a pickled beet, and Mr. JUDD is already taking on a color which, were he a meerschaum—instead of being a mereshaum—would delight the heart of its owner. The Democrats have held a Convention in the Tenth District, and, contrary to pretty general expectation, have nominated Hon. E. Y. RICE, of Montgomery. It was thought that Judge WOODSON, the ablest Democrat of the district, was sure of a majority in the Convention. As it is, the change is an improvement. Mr. RICE is a man of fair ability, and a fair man. The Temperance Party are reorganizing, and propose to make a full canvass in this State this Fall. A State Convention for consultation has just closed a three days' session in Bloomington. It was resolved to nominate candidates for all the offices to be elected in this State, including members of Congress. A nominating Convention has been called for Aug. 31 by the State Central Committee. This is also to be held in Bloomington. Col. G. W. MINIER, of Tazewell County, has already received and accepted the nomination in the Eighth District, where CULLOM has just made such a desperate fight for a renomination by the Republicans. So there is prospect for a triangular fight all over the State. If the Temperance men get organized, they will poll quite a large vote.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Within the past five years the farmers of Northern Illinois have gone quite largely into the making of cheese on the factory plan. There are now in the County of Kane alone twenty-three factories, having a capital of about $500,000, and using the milk of about 8,500 cows. They will produce nearly 4,000,000 pounds of cheese this season. There is quite a number of these institutions in all the northern counties, and since they went into operation the character of Western cheese has been greatly improved. The effect has been, however, to enhance the price of butter and to encroach upon our supply of milk, as a large portion of that used for city consumption came from Kane County.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The internal revenue collected in this city during the month of July was quite large—amounting to $801,310. The source from which it was derived is not, however, very flattering to our legitimate business, as $297,946 came from whisky, $30,609 from beer, and $75,069 from tobacco....The number of fires in the city during July was sixty-six, and the losses only $52,433, which was more than covered by insurance. Fifteen of these were caused by the careless use of fireworks on the Fourth of July, and twenty-one were incendiary fires....The weather continues warm and oppressive, though the thermometer has ranged several degrees this week below last.....Divorces are flourishing, although from an agreement entered into by our daily papers, but little publicity is given to them. On Tuesday of this week forty-one cases were disposed of by default, and twenty-two after a contest. But I presume this was "divorce day" in the courts. ....Dr. FULTON, of Boston, preached his much-abused "Dickens' sermon" to an audience of two or three thousand in Farwell Hall, last Sabbath afternoon. As a matter of course, there was a divided sentiment in relation to it. The religious portion of the community approved of the doctrine, but many of them doubted the propriety and good taste of some portions of it, which were personal to Mr. DICKENS....An effort is being made here to organize an Irish colony for Dakota. Colonies appear to be the order of the day. Gen. SALOMON, the new Governor of Washington Territory, took out one composed of between two and three hundred Germans....Our new constitution goes into operation on Monday. It makes quite a number of changes in our local judiciary. Justices of the Peace are hereafter to be chosen in this city by the Circuit Judges.... Money is reported easy at the banks; but business collections are very hard to be made, and much embarrassment is the result. Trade is fair. A large Fall trade is anticipated, on account of the bounteous harvest.

THE ACCIDENT TO LADY THORN.—The Rochester *Chronicle*, of the 6th inst., says: We are sorry that our Buffalo friends will be disappointed, but *Lady Thorn* will be kept where she is until it is perfectly safe to move her, and then she will be taken East. It is conceded by horsemen, who ought to know, that the injuries to *Lady Thorn* are not of a nature to impair her trotting qualities. She is not "pin-hipped," but simply bruised, while some are of the opinion that there is a split in the bone similar to that with which many ball-players are familiar, who have received sharp hits on the fingers-ends—a light injury, providing the bones and ligaments are permitted to restore them selves, as they undoubtedly will in a brief time.

CURRENT NOTES.

The coal-beds of Illinois are about to be developed.

A new Jewish congregation was organized at Troy last week, with Brother HERMAN RAPHAEL as President.

The City of New Sweden, in Maine, was taken possession of recently by fifty Swedish families.

The name of BRIGHAM YOUNG appears among the contributors to the Exhibition of Textile Fabrics at Indianapolis.

An exchange states that a gentleman of Kingston, in this State, has imported Irish swallows at a cost of $2,000.

St. Joseph, Mo., is represented to be a "big city" from the fact that a child was lost there last week, and could not be found for two hours.

The New-Jersey papers are discussing the "new points" connected with the recent Orange riots in this City. The ghost story has been transferred to New-York.

ANNIE ROSCH, a nine-year old girl, of Quincy, Ill., recently died in great suffering from the effects of a wound inflicted through a needle having accidentally run into her left breast.

Mr. CHARLES F. NORTON, one of the oldest and most successful coal merchants of Philadelphia, died on Thursday last. He had been engaged in the coal trade for twenty-five years.

The report that a man named CHESTER had been devoured by hogs in Indiana, has been contradicted. The gentleman himself declares that there is no truth in it, and he ought to know.

A California paper says that rains have set in in good earnest throughout that State, and that the promise for abundant crops is quite encouraging.

Miss JESSIE MARLEY, a young lady residing near Albany, recently saved the life of a young Jerseyman, named LYON, during a boating excursion on Lake Champlain.

The last surviving member of a consumptive family at Lowell, Mich., is said to have recently attempted to cure himself by roasting the heart and liver of a sister lately deceased, and inhaling the fumes.

Some comfort may be taken from the announcement, which comes to us from Philadelphia, to the effect that the bakers of that city have decided that small loaves shall in future be sold at wholesale for three and a half cents, and large loaves at seven cents.

Mrs. JULIA MOSEY, a suffering female of Troy, N. Y., has commenced a suit against that city to recover $20,000 damages for injuries received last Winter, through having fallen upon some ice left in the way by the carelessness of public servants.

The wife of an Albany miser recently discovered the place where her husband had been in the habit of secreting his money, and helped herself liberally. The husband caused her arrest, but the Justice refused to take a complaint. She had been reduced to a state of starvation when the money was found.

A marriage was recently prevented at Lewiston, Me., by the arrest of the intended bridegroom just as he was in the act of repeating the words "for richer, for poorer, in sickness, &c." The bride fainted, the wedding breakfast spoiled, and the parents of the bride returned to their home in a high state of indignation.

A gentleman who lost his wife at Niles, Mich., recently, repaired to South Bend, Ind., in quest of her, but not finding the lady there, engaged rooms at the hotel, with the intention of waiting until she appears. He is certain that she will endeavor to procure a divorce, and is determined to have the start of her.

A man named SAVAGE, who has a local habitation in the eastern part of Ohio, is charged with keeping wild beasts in cages exposed to the heat of the sun. The poor animals are compelled to remain standing or lying down, and are not supplied with water. Such cruelty is, indeed, worthy of a "Savage."

The editor of the Duluth *Minnesotian* announces his appointment as Surveyor of Customs for the port of Duluth in a manner quite original. He says: "The documents have been received by which THOMAS FOSTER, the editor of this paper, is officially notified that he has been appointed and confirmed 'Surveyor of Customs for the port of Duluth.' If now any body knows any good reason why we should accept, he will please state it immediately, or forever after hold his peace."

THE COMING CONTEST.

Vice-President Colfax on the Situation—The Expectations of the Democracy—Defense of Congress—Statement of the Work of the Republican Party.

No one can shut his eyes to the fact that the Democratic leaders enter upon the contest just opening for the control of the next House of Representatives with more confidently-expressed hopes of victory than for many years past; and it is timely at this moment to examine into the grounds of these sanguine expectations. They can be summed up as follows:

They have dwarfed, if not ignored, the differences existing in their own ranks on funding the debt, and how it should be paid, its taxation, &c., on which so many prominent Eastern Democrats disagree so radically with their brethren in the West. They have hopes that, reconstructive legislation having been virtually completed, the new issues as to the finances, the tariff, internal taxation, and foreign policy may tend to disintegrate, and thus render powerless, the hitherto compact and invincible Republican phalanx. They draw encouragement, too, from disaffections as to patronage; and the fact that victory for ten consecutive years, embracing three Presidential contests, tends to weaken a party so long in power, giving its opponents more opportunities for attack. But their highest hope is in the severe and sweeping criticisms of Congress, during the recent session, by prominent and influential Republican papers, editors and correspondents permanently alienating tens of thousands, as they trust, and thus, if their theory is correct, converting the Republican majority of the past into a minority, ready to be overthrown by the united forces of the Democracy, energized now by their long exile from power and animated by the zeal and confidence with which they are preparing for the contest.

It needs, however, only thorough unity, an energy worthy of their principles, and a zeal akin to that which has given them so many brilliant victories, to enable the Republicans to baffle all these hopes, as they have baffled them before, and to place their flag again in triumph on the Capitol. Contests in which our opponents opened more hopefully than now have resulted in their defeat. Even the Congressional contest of 1862, when the Democracy carried every Northern State from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, was svaed for the right by unexpected victories in the Border States of the South. And the greater contest of 1864, when, after after the renomination of President LINCOLN, disaffections in our ranks led to a rival national convention and nominations, and up to August defeat seemed possible, was, by the energy and unity of the succeeding months, converted at last into the most magnificent political and national victory ever won in this country.

It is easy to criticise Congress—nay, it is popular to do so. The dangers to the land and its institutions when Mr. JOHNSON was President, caused these criticisms to be suspended, after the issue was clearly manifest to the people; for they realized then, as never before, the value and the power of that Congress. But, with that danger removed, it became easy again, with the tendency to criticism so marked among our independent thinkers, and never to be deprecated except when carried to excess, to review sharply and complainingly the action or non-action of those in power. Let us look calmly at some of these complaints.

All through the session there was fault-finding at the differences in Congress as to financial plans, and their failure to agree till near the period of adjournment. But in these differences, be it remembered, the Republican majority exactly represented the people behind them. Take one hundred of the leading Republican papers of the nation, from Maine to California, last Winter and Spring, and you would find precisely the same conflict of opinions. Nay, more, assemble at that time one hundred of the leading Republicans of any State, and insist that they should agree on a specific financial plan, and you would have found the same divergence in their views. What was finally agreed on, after months of debate and comparison of plans, I will briefly allude to hereafter.

While the appropriation bills were passing through the two branches of Congress the people were almost led to believe that the Senate especially were loading them down with almost innumerable and indefensible, if not profligate, amendments. The 256 amendments of that body to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill were specially and severely criticised, as all will remember. What were they? A half dozen, on which there were no party divisions in the Senate, and which were finally abandoned at the demand of the House, embraced such items as the extension of the Capitol grounds; a new State Department, which is now occupying a former orphan asylum, not fire-proof; and the increase of the salaries of United States Judges—The Supreme Judges receiving now $2,000 per year less than the Cabinet and $4,000 per year less than the Police Justices of New-York City. Nearly all the remainder of these multitudinous amendments, about "the piling on of which by the Senate" so much was said, related to the clerical force of the departments, the Sub-treasuries, Custom-houses, &c. The House had retrenched in all of them severely. The Senate preferred to follow the estimates of the Administration. And, as nearly every paragraph in the bill contained one or more items of this kind, the number of Senate amendments needed to bring up the curtailed House bill to the official estimates seemed extraordinary. I may add that in the Conference Committee an average of the views of the two Houses was settled on—perhaps more wisely than the extreme views of either. Many similar charges could be as easily explained.

From these criticisms, also, vast numbers of the people doubtless inferred that lobbyists for subsidies, &c., were triumphant as never before. When Congress adjourned, however, it was found that neither the Senate nor the House had voted a single dollar out of the Treasury for subsidies to steam-boat lines, to Mississippi levees, to railroads, or to private or public companies of any character. With a river and lake commerce estimated at $11,500,000,000 per year, a river and Harbor Improvement bill of $4,000,000 (less than one-third of one per cent.) had passed; but this had been usual under all Administrations. And land-grant bills which had passed the Senate all failed in the House except two—the Supplemental North Pacific, and one through a country mountainous and mainly unsettled, from Portland, Oregon, to Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River.

Let us turn from this brief review of the strictures to which I have alluded, to an equally abbreviated statement of what has been done by the Republican Administration and Congress for which it deserves well of the country.

1. *Reconstruction.* When Congress convened, last December, four of the insurrectionary States were still unrestored "to their practical relations to the Government." When it adjourned, in July, they were all restored, and every star on our banner symbolized a State.

2. *The Fifteenth Amendment.* Not only was this irreversible guarantee of equal rights and self-protection enshrined in our National Constitution, but Congress enacted legislation, against the bitterest opposition, to enforce the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments against all who would seek to nullify or violate them.

3. *The National Revenues.* The fidelity of the Administration in collecting the revenues is signally illustrated by a comparison whose figures are more impressive and conclusive than the most potential argument. Gen. GRANT, in his first sixteen months of service, (from March 4, 1869, to July 1, 1870,) collected $32,006,735 more internal revenue than was collected in the last sixteen months of Mr. JOHNSON's service, (from Nov. 1, 1867, to March 4, 1869,) no taxes having been increased during Gen. GRANT's term, and having the same country to collect from, and the same laws to collect under. During the same sixteen months, Gen. GRANT's officers collected $19,401,193 of duties under the tariff more than Mr. JOHNSON's officers collected during his closing sixteen months. When this gain of fifty-one millions is cited, the answer is sometimes given that the assessors and collectors had to be confirmed by a Republican Senate under JOHNSON's Administration. The reply to this is obvious. Saying nothing of the officers who changed their politics with him, and who, being already in office, were beyond the power of the Senate, that body cannot nominate any one, and often had to accept the best they could get from him; and that, besides, the inspectors, weighers, gaugers, &c., were not within their control at all.

4. *The Debt.* The few millions of the national debt paid during the last sixteen months of Mr. JOHNSON's term will be remembered, and the contrast between that exhibit and the $140,000,000, paid by President GRANT during his first sixteen months rejoices all who hold that the national debt, as the cost of our national existence, must be paid to the uttermost farthing. Not so rapidly, it may be hoped, in the future; but that each year shall see its volume and its burdens materially reduced.

5. *Retrenchment.* In every department there have been retrenchments. The clerical force at Washington has been reduced by the thousand, every year finding it smaller. The large force of civilians in the employ of the Quartermaster's Bureau has been steadily curtailed, devolving their work, as far as possible, on soldiers. The army has been ordered to be reduced, and the large surplus of officers are to be mustered out. The grades of General and Lieutenant-General, created by the war, are to cease when vacancies occur in them. The Major-Generals are to be reduced to three, and the Brigadiers to six, as vacancies occur. And, after this year, four millions per annum will be saved by the various retrenchments of the Army bill, without impairing its efficiency. Thus, with honest collections, the destruction of the whisky rings (relieving the honest tax-payer from bearing his own burdens and the burden of the dishonest besides,) with economy in expenses, with retrenchments in every branch, with the appropriation bills for the future below the estimates, with the national credit maintained, and with the national debt steadily diminishing, Republicans have no cause to fear an appeal against them to the country.

6. *Reduction in Tariff and Taxes.* With all this healthy financial result, the Republicans in Congress were able to pass a bill, for which the Democracy refused to vote, reducing the burdens of internal and external taxation in the aggregate about eighty millions per year. In changing the duty on Bessemer steel rails from ad valorem to specific (that is from a per cent. on value to a fixed amount) a slight apparent increase has caused them to be denounced. Without arguing the point, for I have desired to state facts rather than to argue them, a word of explanation may not be amiss. Ad valorem duties give high duties when not needed. Specific duties enable all, consumers as well as producers, to know precisely how much duties are to be paid, irrespective of fluctuations in cost. When Bessemer steel rails, then a new invention, were taxed forty-five per cent. ad valorem, under the tariff, their cost was about $150 per ton. The duties then amounted to over $60 per ton. Increased production and competition on both sides of the ocean brought the price down to $100, $80, $60, and finally to about $50 per ton. The last Congress made the duty on them hereafter specific (as it is on tea, coffee, sugar, &c.,) and fixed it at one and a quarter cents per pound, or $28 per ton. This would be less than twenty per cent. on their price when first introduced into use; and would, if they rose to over $60 per ton, be a less rate than the fluctuating ad valorem duty which it supersedes. But, without claiming that every feature of this bill is exactly and absolutely correct, (for no tax bill in all its details ever fully satisfied all who voted for it or support it,) its great leading objects commend it to all who feel the burdens of taxation. All the vexatious special internal taxes are swept away after this year. The tax on gross receipts of railroads, steam-boats, express companies, which increased the rate of travel and freight, is also abolished. The income tax is reduced one-half—from five per cent. to two and a half—limited to two years, and the exemption raised from $1,000 to $2,000. As the amounts paid for rent, taxes, &c., are also deducted, this burden is lifted from all whose annual incomes are below about $2,500; and those persons whose incomes are below the exemption are relieved from the necessity of furnishing detailed statements of their means hereafter. So that our internal taxation hereafter is to be mainly on luxuries, realized wealth, and the operations of finance and commerce. Many articles used as raw materials by home manufacturers are placed on the free list of the tariff, with hundreds of others which did not pay the expenses of the collection. Pig-iron, the basis of all manufactures of iron, is reduced from $9 to $7 per ton. And coffee, tea and sugar have had nearly half their tariff duties abolished after this year, reducing the daily expenses of all in limited circumstances. Although this last reduction curtails the revenue $14,000,000 per year on sugar, $9,000,000 on coffee, and $2,000,000 on tea, for the benefit of those to whom these articles have become necessaries, and who use proportionately nearly as much of them as the rich, I regret that the bill which enacted it failed to receive the Democratic vote.

7. *Funding.* Congress also passed, over the opposition of the Democratic members, a bill for funding the national debt, on which six per cent. interest is now paid, into bonds to run thirty, fifteen, and ten years respectively, at four, four and a half, and five per cent. interest; saving, if all are funded, twenty-six millions of interest per year. The rise in gold occasioned by the war may retard this desired consummation; but, if our opponents regard the new rates of interest as too high and too liberal, their capitalists have an excellent opportunity now to avail themselves of them.

8. *Increased Banking Circulation.* Without inflating the currency, but at the same time saving nearly a million and a half of interest per year to the Treasury on $45,000,000 of three per cent. certificates, Congress authorized $76,000,000 of additional circulation to the South and West, which had now less than their share of national bank circulation.

9. *Pensioners.* A much-desired change was effected by Congress in providing for the payment to all pensioners quarterly hereafter, instead of semi-annually, and in checks sent to their homes, the Government paying all the expense of the necessary vouchers, instead of deducting it from their pensions, as has been the practice hitherto in all of our history. And, as the artificial limbs supplied to our crippled soldiers wear out, on an average, in five years, new sets are to be furnished them every five years, or the money value thereof, if they are unable to use them.

10. *Peace.* Despite our strong and undisguised sympathy with all who struggle for liberty and self-government, we have been fortunately preserved from any embroilments abroad, from war or entangling alliances, as well as from the threatened Indian war on the Plains—leaving our work of development to progress unchecked, our national wealth to increase, our national sinew and muscle to handle the plow rather than the rifle, our national debt to diminish, and, till European war disturbed the money markets of the world, gold to steadily settle downward till within nearly ten per cent. of par.

I must not trespass further on your space. The picture thus imperfectly presented is one of which none need be ashamed. The Republican Party represents the power, growth, progress, development, and humane and liberal ideas of the American people. Every lover of liberty and human rights throughout the world sympathizes with it. Millions at home as well as abroad rejoice over its triumphs or are saddened over its reverses. Unity in its ranks guarantees the one; disaffections and divisions hazard the other. Grave will be the responsibility on any whose course should bring to it defeat instead of victory.—*The Independent.*

HOT CORN.

Where it Comes From, Who Eats it and How it should be Eaten—Its Connection with Patriotism, and the Preservation of Free Government.

Once upon a time an American tourist, while wandering by the lakes and valleys, the "forths" and ivied ruins of Ireland, chanced to meet one of her unsophisticated sons, from whom he sought information as to some of the wierd mysteries which tradition has associated with the "Isle of Saints." The son of Erin replied with all the learning he possessed, and, in return, became naturally anxious to know something of that new, far-off land whither so many of his countrymen had escaped from process-servers, middlemen and crow-bar brigades. His first inquiry of the stranger was, if he knew his cousin Pat Lanigan, to which he received a response in the negative. Recovering partially from the surprise which this (to him) inexplicable ignorance inspired, he ventured with a somewhat incredulous air to further inquire: "Have ye any praytics in Amirikay?" "Yes," was the reply. "An tabacky?" he added, with newly-aroused interest. "Yes," was the reply again. "An phisky?" he continued, with growing enthusiasm. "Yes," was still the welcome response. With an impressive waive of the hand, indicating satisfied curiosity, Pat exclaimed, "That's enough; that's enough, now. Praytics and tabacky and phisky is glory enough for any counthry." When Pat Mulcahey (for such according to authentic history was his name) thus expressed his enthusiastic admiration for the country that could produce potatoes, tobacco and whisky, he little dreamed that the broad fields and early garden plots of that same land held a monopoly almost against the world in the production of corn, which, when subjected to the culinary process, and with the addition of a little butter, salt and pepper, formed an edible whose lusciousness would cause him to lick his lips from his nose to the point of his chin, while beneath the shade of the broad green leaves of the stalk on which it grows, he might sit on a Summer's day with his colleen, and, unobserved, enjoy a "smush" as long and sweet as that which fired the ambitious heart of CORIOLANUS. But Pat has since joined his cousin in the land "where dogs run loose and paving stones are chained," and many a time has he smoothed down a palate, ruffled by hard whisky, with a well-greased ear of juicy hot corn. As to the precise time when the early unripened corn was adopted as a summer luxury of the table, history is silent; but it may be that, after the manner of the original constitution, which left posterity to infer that the "peculiar institution" had never existed, so history has left us to assume that hot corn has always been an institution of America. Certain it is, that it has been common among us since a time when the memory of the oldest inhabitant runneth not to the contrary; and, doubtless, old King POWHATAN himself, and that other venerable chief who was outdreamed by Gov. JOHNSON in the valley of the Mohawk, despoiled in their day, without compunction of conscience, many a well-laden cob. From that time to this, hot corn has kept steady pace with the settlement and civilization of this continent, until now, in every State of the Union, from the frozen Kennebec to the luxuriant banks of the Wilamette, it has become a cherished part of our domestic economy. The statistics of the country are somewhat unreliable as to the entire quantity of green corn consumed in this manner; they are no less so in reference to the exact amount consumed in any given State, or the number of ears which a single individual might comfortably and safely dispose of at a single sitting. During the war an "intelligent contraband," who had joined the Union Army, used to tell with evident pride somewhat tinged with envy, of the exploits of his old master of Greenbrier County in the consumption of hot corn. "Couldn't my ole massa eat de hot corn dough," he would say. "He'd sit on de porch wid a big tin pan chuck full 'tween his legs, an he'd ate, ate, 'till you would a tought he'd bust. Golly, couldn't he mash em. Twenty-five was nuffin nowhare." The Greenbrier farmer may have reached the maximum, but the civilized average, we think, may be reasonably taken at three. New-York, with its immense population, doubtless, consumes a larger quantity of green corn than any city on the American Continent, the great bulk of which comes from Long Island, Jersey and the adjoining county of Westchester. In recent years some enterprising Americans have adopted a plan of putting green corn in sealed cans, and so successfully preserving it that it can be used all through the Winter with no perceptible diminution of that sweetness and flavor which characterized it in the early Summer months. Many are the incidents related of the embarrassment of foreigners on the occasion of their first introduction to hot corn, as to how it should be eaten. Experience has generally taught all, however, from the crude workman who attempted to eat it cob and all, to the dainty cockney, who essayed to pick out each grain with his fork, that the most practical, if not the most graceful mode, is the primitive one of fingers and teeth; and it may be worth while for the reader to know, that however daintily or carefully he or she pursues this latter method, they will find a far more graceful rival in any Tennessee farm-horse. Such a horse, with the use of his lips and teeth will strip a corn-ear (not hot, however,) with a rapidity, cleanliness and dexterity which could only be the result of long and devoted application. Many are the hands through which this popular favorite passes, from those of him who strips it from the stock until it smokes in the fingers of the eater. The farmer sells his load to the large speculator, he to the wholesale dealer of the market, he to the retail butcher and green grocer, thence to the consumer. With that class of our population who are compelled to take Nature's blessings on the wing, one other dealer intervenes, namely, the hot corn vender. The street-vender of maccaroni is not more an institution of Italy, than is the vender of hot corn of the City of New-York, both finding their patrons among the lower and poorer class. In this City, the sale of hot corn is almost if not exclusively confined to the lower Wards, and though years ago the venerable SOLON ROBINSON labored to immortalize a little girl engaged in the business, yet little girls are fewest among the number so engaged. A small proportion of the proprietors of these migratory dining establishments are Irish and Italian or German, but by far the greater number whose melodious notes float on the evening air, are negroes. Years ago there was a tall, bony, Amazonian daughter of Africa, the personification of "darkness that might be felt," and with a "turkey red" for a diadem, who used to make the rounds of the Eighth Ward, singing the virtues of her hot corn in a style that would whet the appetite of the most scrupulous epicure. When a hungry customer would yield to her appeal, she might be seen laying down her tin clothes-boiler with grave dignity, while still closing out the last notes of her refrain; then stooping over the repository of her smoking corn, the oleaginous sweat dropping on it from her brow, she would take up an ear in her hand, and dipping her black-handled "cutty" in half-melted grease, besmear it thinly, then dipping the same implement in a compound called pepper and salt, applied it over the grease. With a smack of her moisture-generating lips, she hands the corn to her waiting customer, pockets her coppers, wipes her knife in the cloth with which she carefully covers the smoking ears, and slowly straightening herself up, stands with a hand on either protruding haunch, waiting to see if her customer can stomach another ear. Barring all suspicions which might surround the vessel in which the corn has been boiled and carried, if the consumer can repeat the dose, including butter to which even DAN SWEENEY could not give character, he may well be regarded as one whose stomach does not hesitate at trifles, and whose hot corn patronage is worth cultivating.

A description of one itinerant dealer very nearly applies to all, although, perhaps, there may be some around City Hall-square, as elsewhere, with whom the attending circumstances are not quite such as to inspire an utter want of faith in the lovers of hot corn. The subject is one which the human appetite guards with jealous care, and when the smoking ears are presented in a form which does no violence to the culinary art, and are attended with no unpleasant suspicions, he must be unappreciative, indeed, who would not welcome them with greasy lips to a hospitable stomach. Some day, perhaps, the eloquent pen of him who recently enlightened the world on peas in the New-York *Ledger*, may portray the mode in which hot corn can be enjoyed in its highest perfection. But hot corn (though parched instead of boiled) is not without its romantic historic associations. From the morning when MARION so perceptibly chilled the ardor of the British officer by inviting him to a breakfast of parched corn, down to the days of Yorktown and Lookout Valley, it has not been unfrequently associated with the sacrifices, endurance and heroism of the American people in their efforts to found and perpetuate free government.

Before Yorktown, when delay had occurred in bringing up provisions, the men were compelled to have recourse to parched corn. Again, after the defeat of Chickamauga, when the Union Army was beleaguered in Chattanooga, their supplies cut off, and HARDEE hurling insult at them from the heights of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and when that grand old Roman, the dead THOMAS, vowed to hold his position until they starved, the soldiers of the Union welcomed even "the husks the swine did eat." On the afternoon of the day when HOOKER cleared the left bank of the Tennessee, and made a junction with the heroic division of Gen. HAZEN, beneath the shadow of Lookout, the soldiers of the latter helped themselves with avidity to some of the ears of corn with which the artillery horses were being fed, and that night feasted on their parched corn as only hungry men can feast. But those days are past. The hostile cannon is silent on American soil. Peaceful prosperity has resumed its sceptre. The full ears bow o'er millions of acres, and the song of hot corn still echoes in our streets. We wish the readers a good appetite, the sweetest ears of the season, and a perpetual exemption from rancid butter.

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

The Intended Riot at San Francisco—A Dream That Was Not All a Dream.

From the Alta California, July 31.

We had a dream. We saw that most horrid of horrors, a mob in their frenzy, drunk with blood and whisky, headed by two notorious demagogues, who called upon the multitude in the name of Christianity and civilization to drive the Chinamen from San Francisco. The mob, blinded by prejudice, answered to their calls with demoniac screams of approving rage, and asked to be led on. The two chief criminals guided them to Sacramento-street, and the mob commenced their work. Some had fire-brands, some pistols, some knives. A scene of indescribable confusion and fury followed. The Chinamen rushed out and pleaded for mercy, but in vain. They were shot down as if they had been enemies of the human race. They had no arms, no organization, no spirit to defend themselves. They acted as if they had been bred to believe that it was wrong to resist evil; those who could not escape met their fate with the meekness of lambs led to the slaughter. Even the little boys, who had been taught by their parents to stone the wicked Mongolians, were there armed with long knives, with which they dispatched the wounded Celestials still in the agonies of death. For hour after hour the massacre went on. The mob, having finished the work on Sacramento-street, went to the other Chinese quarters, but most of the Chinamen had fled. All their houses were broken open, their furniture destroyed, their goods thrown into the street, and the ruins set on fire. A dozen conflagrations raged at once, but fortunately the Fire Department succeeded in soon extinguishing them all. Two large steamers of the Pacific Mail Company and a dozen clippers engaged in the China trade were burned in the harbor. The Police attempted to stop the riot, but were powerless. The Federal troops were called out, but did not appear till the work had been finished. Hundreds of the unfortunate yellow men were slain, and the remainder escaped to boats, which carried them across the bay. Not a Chinaman was left in San Francisco. Night came, and there was a meeting of congratulation. The leaders of the mob said the day had been a splendid success. They had done all they wanted; not a white man had been hurt, and at last the Golden City was no longer disgraced by the presence of the heathen. Day after day and week after week passed away. There were no punishments and no arrests. The world lifted up its hands in horror at the new St. Bartholomew: but that did not hurt the bloodthirsty wretches who had been guilty of the massacre. The name of the city bore a stain that could never be washed out. Those who had been most active in the massacre soon began to feel that they were hateful to the majority of the people, and they went off to live on the desert where no eyes looked at them with reproach. The two leaders were shunned as if they had been infected with a plague. The citizens generally throught the Chinamen saints in comparison with the mob. They waited in vain for the benefits that were to follow this great crime; but they never came. Two thousand houses previously occupied at high rents were vacant. Three thousand white men who had been employed, directly or indirectly, by the Chinese, had nothing to do. Two dozen large manufacturing establishments were closed. Two hundred families which had Chinese servants went to the country; two hundred gave up their separate dwellings and went to hotels, and three hundred others were in confusion. Steamers and sailing vessels from China entered the Golden Gate, but they passed our wharves and went to those of Oakland and Vallejo. The immigration of Chinese continued as before. The manufacturing establishments employing Chinese, the Chinese temples, asylums, stores and population which formerly contributed to the wealth of San Francisco enriched those towns. They had no anti-Chinese mobs and wanted none. The thousands of Chinese laborers employed in making railroads, in reclaiming the tule, in cultivating tea, rice, bamboo and grapes, and in breeding silk-worms, landed there, and there made their head-quarters to which they returned whenever out of employment. Families went there because they could get such servants as they wished; the white men went there because the tide of prosperity seemed to be there in the flood; while San Francisco remained depressed, disgraced and stationary forever. The mob was an affair of this city exclusively; the remainder of the State denounced it and welcomed the Chinamen; upon her, it inflicted loss and disgrace; to rival towns it gave population and wealth; to the Chinamen it gave a sympathy and a security which they never had before. We awoke from our frightful dream and found that it was only a dream. San Francisco still had her good name and was rapidly growing; the manufactures and commerce of the State was still centred here, and likely to long remain. The question arose whether we should put our dream in print, and we decided affirmatively. The mob which we saw in a vision has really been proposed, and several persons who deserve the gallows, if ever murderer did, have been doing their best to bring it on. Good men may consider the results of the crimes which bad men notoriously propose to commit. The projected mob, we are confident, will never be organized; there are too many people who desire to maintain the value of real estate here, and to advance the general prosperity of San Francisco.

Chinese Immigration.

A discussion on the effect of Chinese immigration on the industry, morals and happiness of the people of this country took place last evening at the meeting-house corner of Eighth-avenue and Sixteenth-street. J. SHEPHERD, M. D., who opened the debate, entered into an elaborate review of the present aspect of the question, the character and nature of the Chinese, and its future bearings on the condition of the people of this country. He maintained that the Chinaman belonged to a race which admitted of only partial civilization; that his organic and natural construction was entirely different from that of the Caucasian, and all experience proved that a mixture of different races was fruitful of the worst results. In its more immediate results he deprecated the continuance of the present flow of immigration as ruinous to the interests of the working men, and while he was willing to receive and admit all peoples to the privileges of American citizenship when such a course was not injurious to the mass of the native born, he was strongly opposed to adopt any measure to countenance a movement which would virtually destroy the laboring classes. The evident consequence of Chinese immigration in large numbers would be the establishment of millionaire capitalists and an impoverished, dependent working class, which were at variance to the general principles of republicanism. From a religious point of view he also expressed himself in opposition to the Chinaman, and in conclusion remarked that a question of so much importance demanded speedy and prompt settlement. An interesting debate ensued, which was participated in by several of those present.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Address of the Conservative State Central Committee of Virginia.

The following are the main features of an address to the people of Virginia, just published by the Conservative State Central Committee:

The Conservative members of the Legislature have in conference resolved that the organization of the Conservative Party, maintained during the last Gubernatorial canvass, be revived and perfected for action in the approaching Fall elections, and to that end have constituted "The Central Executive Committee of the State of Virginia," to continue in office until superseded by a regular Convention of the people. In assuming its responsible duties, the Committee deems the occasion suitable for some brief reflections on the condition and future prospects of the Conservative Party.

In the chart laid down for the Committee, it will be seen that no new political combinations are conceived, nor is any new political policy avowed. We only resume the work of the Conservative organization as it was in 1869, and seek to perfect it. The opening days of the past year were heavy indeed for our beloved State. Thick gloom covered her like the pall thrown over the dead. Turn where the eye would, "darkness was on the face of the deep." Military power was supreme. Her Government had been stricken from existence, and by the blow, as by the shock of paralysis, her very animation seemed suspended. Her sovereignty, which for centuries had bound up in auspicious union the blessings of freedom, law and order, had been suffered to pass into a new body politic—her former slaves, allied with a set of wretched adventurers, seeking profit from their ignorance and suggested crimes. A convention, sprung from this source, and fitly representing it, had decreed the political slavery of the mass of her white population. Taxation secured in such hands would have been organized robbery, and government itself a standing conspiracy against the public peace. Civil law, which for a time had been permitted to speak with bated breath, was now wholly silenced. All the officers of the State, elected or appointed by the will of the people, went out of their offices at a fixed day, and the people were thus left without law, because without officers to execute the law.

But with the incoming of a new Administration a new policy toward the States then excluded from the Union and lying under military restraint, was shadowed forth. Gen. GRANT had already declared the opinion that these States were entitled to be restored to civil government and to readmission into the Union. His special and first message to Congress held out the first sign of conciliation—the first olive branch over the yet unsubsided waters of civil strife. It recognized the political enfranchisement of the negro, (now an accomplished fact in all the States,) but to the whites was yielded the opportunity to secure for themselves the control of the State forever—the power to levy and expend its revenues, to provide for it wholesome laws, to develop its resources, and to change, if so advised, its organic law. A convention of the members of the Conservative organization assembled in April, 1869, under these novel circumstances, greatly changed from those which attended the original delegation of its power. The notable characteristic of its action was its total abnegation of authority to decide upon the new and momentous questions which confronted it. The Convention felt that it no longer represented the sentiment of unconditional opposition to the Constitution, for it could not be blind to the growing inclination of the popular mind to accept it in its proposed altered form. The triumph of conservatism in Virginia is no exception to the general law. It has not, in some unexplained way, relieved the people from the pressure of debt, nor repaired as by miracle the desolations of war. It has not, unaided, built up our railroads and canals, nor developed the hidden wealth of the field, the forest, and the mine. But we were strangely insensible not to acknowledge such blessings as the restoration of civil law in the place of irresponsible military power; the pure and equal administration of justice by Judges of our own choosing; the reign of general quiet and order; the enactment of laws and their enforcement by a Legislature and Executive freely elected; in a word, the autonomy of a self-governing people. "The State judicial power," it is proclaimed, "though in the hands of energetic, learned, and upright men, has not been able to bring criminals to justice;" and upon that false and shameless pretence whole counties are declared to be in a state of "insurrection, and are overrun by military violence—thus confounding all inhabitants, men, women and children, in one indiscriminate and lawless proscription. Habeas corpus is stricken down in the teeth of the Constitution, and a ruffian Governor and corrupt Judge collude to deny its benefits to the people. We feel for these, our unhappy brethren, with our hearts. We pray God to hold up their hands in the contest with their terrible enemy. But let us also lay the warning to heart. What better or worse would have been the condition of this Virginia people, had the conservatism failed in the great struggle in which their all was imperiled, and what fate is now in reserve for them should its efforts be relaxed? In reviewing our situation, as it was and as it is, simple justice requires us to acknowledge our obligation to the Executive and the Legislature of our choice for the capacity, integrity, and zeal with which they have discharged their arduous and responsible duties. Rarely have public representatives been placed in situations so novel and difficult. Theirs was not the common, easy route through ways made smooth before them by precedent and routine, but rather the rough course of the woodman, who, ax in hand, blazes his way through the trackless, unbroken forest. In the ordeal through which the State passed again into the Union (involving the attempted exaction of the test-oath from the Legislature) in resisting the reassertion of military authority in the organization of government under the Enabling act; in prudent and sagacious recommendations to the Legislature and sound views of State policy; in the just and constitutional construction of the novel power of the veto; the humane yet firm and considerate exercise of the power of pardon, as in the general administration of his office, the Executive has fully met the expectations and redeemed the confidence of those who placed him in power. In the composition of the Legislature, the prevailing political disqualifications so narrowed the sphere of selection, that there were necessarily many members who were young or untried in the forms and functions of legislation. But they quickly mastered the difficulties of their situation. Zeal, energy and conscientiousness marked their deliberations; in which some, before unknown in public life, shone with ability such as promises high distinction and usefulness in the future councils of the State.

Charged with the duty of promoting the efficiency of our organization, we warn you earnestly that what we have achieved by such arduous labor must be maintained by equally enduring and persistent effort; and the common, but fatal delusion must be avoided of underrating the vigor and resources of a beaten adversary; for the Radical Party was beaten, not conquered, last year. We have "scotched the snake, not killed it." Figures show (in round numbers) that of the 101,000 votes cast for WELLS for Governor, 97,000 were colored votes, solidly cast, leaving about 5,000 whites as the "Republican Party," so called; for the poor negroes were the "inpaid capital" with which they boasted they would begin the canvass, and with which they hoped to disfranchise and despoil the white population of the State. And the calculation is still the same. The scheme will be quietly pursued in every county, town and township to organize this vote, and cast it in compact mass in the elections.

It is further recommended by the conference that suitable nominations be made for representatives of the State in Congress. These cannot be made with accurate reference to territory, until, by redistricting the State, the gross inequalities of the present arrangement shall be redressed. But attention will naturally be directed to such men as will worthily represent the State. Virginia owed her former weight in the councils of the country to the disinterested patriotism and exalted character, no less than the political ability, which distinguished her representatives. By no other means can any share of that influence be regained. With such aid, the favorable regard of Congress may be asked to the relief of the great staple—tobacco—from ruinous specific taxation, and those galling and oppressive restrictions which depress and deter the fair dealer, while they tempt the unfair to fraudulent evasion.

Thus have we discharged the representative duty of recommending for Virginia a State policy, free from outside influence or intervention, the prime condition of which is the conservation of the power of the State in conservative hands, and between which and social anarchy and misrule we discern no alternative.

The Fat Men—Clam-Bake at Norwalk, Conn.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of the 5th inst. says:

One of the largest gathering of fat men that has assembled since the organization of the Fat Men's Association, assembled at Gregory's Point, Norwalk, on Thursday. Most of the party from this vicinity went down on the 9¾ A. M. train. On arriving at Norwalk carriages were in waiting to convey the weighty visitors to their destination, which they soon reached and were welcomed by SANFORD SHOLES, Proprietor of the Gregory Point House. A mammoth tent was erected on the grounds, under which tables were arranged for dinner. As fast as the members arrived they were invited to step upon the scales and be weighed, the Secretary, Mr. MAPLES, of Westport, taking an account of the weight of each one; those who turned the scales at 200 were declared members of the Association. Dinner was announced at 1 o'clock, and the way clams, oysters, fish, corn, &c., disappeared was astonishing. Landlord SHOLES was equal to the emergency, however, and had provided the following amount of eatables for his hungry visitors: 125 bushels of round clams, fifty bushels of oysters, twenty bushels of sweet corn, 500 pounds of fish and ten barrels of sweet potatoes and other vegetables. The number present was about 1,000, from all parts of the country. Ninety persons present came up to the standard of 200 pounds, the aggregate weight of which was 21,181 pounds, the average weight to each person being about 235 pounds. The weightiest man in the party was ANDREW WHITLOCK, of New-York, who weighed 312 pounds. I. EBERHARDT, of Bridgeport, came next, weighing 285. The heaviest men from this city were not present. If they had been, one of them—Alderman STEVENS—would have been elected President, as he probably weighs more than any one that was present. The combined weight of C. W. BRADLEY, wife and son, of the Florence House, was 700 pounds.

THE CENSUS-TAKER IN AFRICA.

A Few Facts About our Colored Citizens—How They Compare with Whites of the Same Class—Their Desire for Knowledge, &c.

The enumeration of the colored population of the City has presented features that only go to prove what has been frequently urged in their favor. A careful observation of about 150 of these people up-town has developed the following facts: That they are not behind other classes of citizens in average intelligence; that they have a strong desire to better their intellectual condition, which is evidenced by the fact, that all among them, even the poorest, seem to be determined to secure to their offspring the advantages of schooling—many families keeping their children at school until they arrive at ages when white families of like pecuniary status take them away to make them contribute to the general support; that they are proud of what educational advantages they may possess; that the majority of them can read, and that a very large percentage can write. Cases of gross ignorance are exceptional among them. A colony of fifty of these people had the odds of comparison strongly in their favor, as against a like number of whites in their immediate neighborhood. To any one who will recall the ignorance of these people ten years ago, even in our own section of the country, a remarkable degree of intellectual progress cannot fail to be noticed among them.

The adult males are proud of, and seem to highly value their new-found privileges under the Fifteenth Amendment. No skilled mechanics were found among them by the census-taker, their occupations being generally house-servants, public waiters, laborers, boot-blacks and white-washers. Among the females were found many dress-makers, school-teachers and seamstresses. Their interiors were invariably clean, and, in a conversation with the agent of some houses where a number of them resided, the census-taker was informed that they were good tenants, were on the best of terms with the white people around them, and were generally regarded in the locality as good neighbors. Much has been written about the negro servant's propensity to imitate or ape the manners and language of his superiors. This propensity was shown to the census-taker the other day in its ludicrous aspect, in the family of a gentleman of "sable hue," living up-town. The gentleman in question held a position of which the emoluments enabled him to live in a style that outstripped the humble pretensions of his neighbors, and led the census-taker to rank him as one of the "bloated aristocrats" of his race. That part of the "style" mentioned that extended to the furniture and ornaments of the apartment where the census was taken was, if not in accordance with the strict requirements of refined tastes, well calculated to attract the attention and invite comparison with other interiors—such comparison resulting in the tracing of the bold outlines that govern the adornment of the homes of the wealthy whites. Red, white and sky-blue were the prevailing colors, and a superabundance of gilt incrusted the walls and furniture. Ottomans and easy-chairs were in the ascendant, showing that our friend had at least a single eye to comfort. A guitar was in one corner, and a banjo in the other. Gaudily-bound books covered the centre-table, while the blank spaces around the room were hung with landscape and marine views, that left an impression on the mind of the observer that from the recklessly extravagant use of two colors in one case the painters were either "green" in their profession, or, in the other, those "artist's souls" were continually wandering to the "blue ethereal." The whole arrangement of the interior presented a picture that, in its general aspects, was like unto the amateurish copy of some warmly tinted original. The observation required to arrive at this conclusion was made during the delay attendant upon the appearance of the master of the house, who, after keeping the census-taker in waiting for a longer time than is customary, entered the room, a calico morning-gown gracefully disposed over his person, and with an air of pomposity inquired the nature of his business.

Census-taker—I am taking the census, and wish to ask the necessary questions.

Colored Individual—I suppose I can give you all the information that is required, Sah; we are four in family, me and my wife and two children. Is this for the Directory?

Census-taker—No, Sir, for the census.

Colored Individual—Ah, I see; well, that is all (preparing to retire.)

Census-taker—What is your name?

Colored Individual—Am I to answer dis question? (Nodding an answer.) My name is AUGUSTUS ——; my wife and children's are &c., &c.

Census-taker—How old?

Colored Individual—Dat is a question dat I can answer for myself, but in the case of my wife I ain't prepared to give de information. Mrs —— (he called, and that lady appeared from an inner room) dis gentleman wants to know how old you are. After some hesitation the age of the lady was obtained, and afterward the children's.

Census-taker—Your occupation?

Colored Individual—Dat is to say what I am now at de present time occupied in doing?

Census-taker—Precisely.

Colored Individual—It is not for the Directory?

It is for the census, replied the census-taker, who was somewhat amused in keeping the darkey mystified, feeling certain that he did not know what was precisely meant by the "census."

Colored Individual—Ah! I see. Well, at de present time I have charge of —— Club.

Census-taker—Do you mean that you have charge of the Club or of the Club-rooms?

Colored Individual—Well, of de rooms, I suppose you might say; put it down in charge of de rooms.

The census-taker repeated the property question and was answered that the gent was a fortunate possessor of a few thousands; "and" said he, "if you include clothes in de valuation, you might add a good deal more to it."

Census-taker—Clothing is not included. Can you and your wife read and write?

Colored Individual—Astonished, Sah! Does de law say dat I shall give dis information?

The Census-taker hastily explained the law and authority for asking the question.

Colored Individual—Well, dis is not for the Directory?

Census-taker—It is for the census.

Colored Individual—Ah! I see. Well, I can't read much, and can't write, nor my wife either; but my boy is going to school and he does de writing for de family.

"Are there any reasons why you should not vote?" brought an answer, with lightning-like rapidity; "No, Sah; I voted at de last election, and I am agoing to vote agin, if nobody stops me."

After the conclusion of the enumeration—"You say dis is not for the Directory?"

Census-taker—No, Sir. It is for the census.

Colored Individual—Ah! I see.

The census-taker seeing that the "census" was still a mystery to his colored friend, explained its objects to him, and was majestically bowed out by the host, who sank elegantly into the open arms of an easy-chair.

In a little frame shanty in the rear, which, by a slight stretch of the imagination might have been transformed into a Southern slave's cabin, two old darkeys from "Old Virginia's shore," were interviewed by the census-taker. "Lord bless us, honey, do you want my name and de old woman's too? Why, what good is our names? Go long, you are only joking with old aunty." Assuring her that he was not, and that it was as important that he should get their names as those of any other inhabitants, he replied, "Well, dat does beat all; are you gwine to write 'em all down in dat book? Uncle Jake! Uncle Jake! come here and talk to dis gentleman. Sit down, Sah, you must be tired, taking all de names of people."

Census-taker—How old are you and your husband?

Aunty—Good Lord, I can't tell, and I know Uncle Jake can't. It's been so long time since I was born dat I don't reccollek when it was; I specks I must be a hundred, and I know Uncle Jake's older dan I am.

Being obliged to make a guess at their ages, the figures given made them older than they appeared. The question of occupation was not asked.

Aunty—I takes in washing and ironing, but Uncle Jake does so many things it's hard to say what you could call him; Uncle Jake, what is your business anyway?

Uncle Jake—Sometimes I sells bait for fishin'; sometimes I blacks boots; when I can get it to do I mends clocks for de neighbors; I've drove a cart; but de most I gets to do is whitewashing, and when you have any work to do, why, you'll always find old Jake here, and if I'm out to work, why, aunt 'Lize will tend to you."

Census-taker—Can either of you read or write?

Aunty—No, honey; I wish I could. De old man can spell out a little, but it aint much pleasure to hear him. I don't have much time to read, if I could, 'cept Sunday; and den I would like to know how to read de "blessed book." But, den, dere is some of de chilien around here dat reads it for me. I've got it inside of de house. It's full of pictures; and I've got so now dat I know what most all de pictures means. [Here the old woman brought out of the room a huge family Bible, that seemed to be the most expensive article in the house. Turning over the pages a few moments, to please her, the census-taker started to go; but being asked by the old woman to tell her the meaning of the census, he stopped to explain it, and remarked, at the end of the explanation, that it was taken in some shape all over the civilized world.]

Aunty—Land sakes child! Does you mean to tell me dat you go all over the world takin' down everything like you did here, and dat it takes you ten years to do it before you can get back from de place where you started? and the old woman raised her arms, dripping with soap-suds, and her brass-rimmed spectacles fell into the tub.

Assuring her that he had the enumeration of only a small portion of the world's inhabitants to perform, the census-taker left the old woman only partially divested of the idea that it was his business to take the census of the whole world.

CRIMES OF A DAY.

Deadly Assaults and Outrageous Robberies—Disorder at Picnics—Capture of a Noted Desperado.

The Twentieth Ward is fast achieving an infamous notoriety as the scene of deadly affrays, and has lately had a sufficient number of these affairs to claim the bad pre-eminence once held by the "Boody Sixth." The latest additions to the outrages in the ward occurred at an early hour yesterday morning. The principal of the affairs happened at about 3½ o'clock A. M., in the yard of No. 153 West Thirty-first-street. TERENCE MCKEON and JOHN MCDOWELL, both boarders in the house, got into a quarrel and went into the yard to fight it out. They had scarcely entered the yard when MCDOWELL drew a large jack-knife, and making a savage attack upon MCKEON, stabbed him three times in the left arm and once in the back, the first three being quite serious and the last of a dangerous character. The alarm of murder being given, Officer CANNON, of the Twentieth Precinct, rushed in and captured the assailant a moment after the affray, and took him to the West Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, where he was locked up, and yesterday was arraigned before Justice COX at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to await the result of the injuries. Both the parties are natives of Ireland, and young men, MCDOWELL being twenty-seven years of age, and MCKEON, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital, twenty-two years old.

Another affray occurred in the Twentieth Ward, at 1½ o'clock A. M., in the liquor-store of MCINTYRE & REYNOLDS, south-west corner of Forty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, when JOHN LEYTON, of No. 457 West Forty-second-street, was assailed by WILLIAM AIKEN, who was armed with an ice-pick with which he inflicted severe wounds upon the head and in the left side of LEYTON. The assailant escaped after committing the crime, and the Police were not informed of the affair until the wounded man appeared at the Station-house in West Thirty-fifth-street in search of surgical aid, which was extended him, after which he left for his home.

The Nineteenth Ward is also becoming notorious for crimes and violence, and yesterday morning three outrages were committed within its limits. The most serious of these was the case of JOHN BRENNAN, who was gate-keeper at Hamilton Park, at Third-avenue, near Sixty-seventh-street, where a picnic was being held on Saturday, and in the discharge of his duties refused admission to a party of roughs. They did not attempt any violence at the moment, but after the picnic was dismissed, when BRENNAN started to go home, he had got but a few yards away from the gate when he was knocked down by a stone hurled at him from the street, and being examined it was found that his skull had been fractured, and the wound, therefore, of a very dangerous if not fatal character. The persons who threw the stone were not seen, and as they fled immediately cannot be arrested, as no one is able to give a description of their persons. The injured man was taken home by his mother.

JAMES KELLY, of No. 431 East Fourteenth-street, while driving an express wagon, was attacked about 1 o'clock yesterday morning in Forty-fifth-street, near Madison-avenue, by three men, two of whom had on red shirts, and knocked out of his wagon by a blow from a stone, and robbed of $9, which was all the money he had upon his person, as he lay prostrate in the street. The assailants then escaped, and the victim of the outrage went to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, where his wound was examined, and found to be slight.

The Aurora Club of the First Ward held a picnic on Saturday at Funk's Union Park, Sixty-third-street and East River, and protracted the affair, as usual, into the night, when, as is generally the case, the party became disorderly. About 10 o'clock they became so violent that the proprietor was forced to call upon the Police for protection, and Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, repaired to the scene and restored quiet by dispersing the picnic.

JAMES CRAGIN, living at Sixty-second-street and Third-avenue, was assaulted yesterday morning, near his home, by MORRIS HANLON, who lives in the same house, and struck him on the head with a stone, inflicting a severe scalp wound. HANLON was arrested, and being arraigned before Justice COULTER, at the Yorkville Police Court, was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

Yesterday morning an unknown woman attempted to commit suicide by jumping into East River from the ferry-boat *Queens County*, when it was midway in the stream between Hunter's Point and the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry slip. She was rescued by persons in a small boat, who were near by, and taken by them to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES WANDLE was arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, on a charge of stealing a pocket-book containing $42 from the house of EDWARD C. TAYLOR, No. 451 Hudson-street, and having confessed his guilt was committed for trial.

On the 18th of March last, three men entered the loan office of Mr. JOSEPH JACKSON, No. 5 Amity street, and finding him alone struck him on the head with a blunt instrument rendering him insensible, after which they robbed him of a watch and a diamond pin, pocket book, and other articles. Detectives KING and LYONS soon after arrested DANIEL alias "Henry" RITTNER and FRANK DEGAN who were proved to have been concerned in the affair, and having been convicted in the General Sessions were sentenced to a term of nineteen years and six months each in Sing Sing. At that time it was ascertained that PATRICK EGAN, a notorious character, was the third person engaged in the crime, and Detectives KING and LYONS have ever since been looking for him. Being engaged upon the Nathan case, during which they, in common with all the detectives, have hunted up all known thieves, they finally discovered EGAN on Saturday at work in a kindling-wood factory at the foot of East Sixty-first-street, and arrested him for the Jackson affair. He freely confessed his guilt, even to the extent of admitting that it was he who rendered JACKSON insensible by striking him on the head with an iron weight. The desperado was locked up at Police Head-quarters by order of Superintendent JOURDAN, and will be arraigned this morning at the Tombs Police Court. Upon his person was found a memorandum showing that he had committed a burglary at the residence of SIGMUND ULMAN, No. 332 East Fifty-eighth-street, by means of which property worth $400 was recovered at the second-hand store of LEWIS WILSON, No. 293 Seventh-avenue, and that person arrested as a receiver of stolen goods, as already announced.

Politics in the First Congressional District.

The race for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First District is being narrowed down. Hon. HENRY A. REEVES, on the part of Suffolk County, the present incumbent, and Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, from Richmond, will undoubtedly be pushed. Queens County has a candidate—Hon. J. B. PEARSALL, the present member of the Legislature from the First Assembly District. It will be remembered that on account of the action of Mr. PEARSALL in the previous Legislature, the Republicans of the First District made no nomination for Assembly at the last election. The other name, backed by a large number of influential supporters, both in and out of the district, is Hon. E. A. LAWRENCE, present Chairman of the Queens County Board of Supervisors, and formerly member of Assembly from Queens County. Both Messrs. LAWRENCE and PEARSALL are men of ability and integrity, well known throughout the district—men who have hosts of personal admirers, and who would well represent the district at Washington.

Among the gentlemen talked of in connection with the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District are Col. A. WAGSTAFF, of Suffolk County, formerly member of Assembly; L. BRADFORD PRINCE, of Queens, present member of the State Committee; C. C. NORTELL, of Richmond, Financial Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES; Col. F. A. LAWRENCE, of Queens, formerly a Democrat, but who has since supported Gen. GRANT; ALBERT C. DEAN, of Richmond; and Judge HEDGES, of Suffolk County.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 6.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$48,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	111⅝	10 Am. M. U. Ex.	43⅛
10,000 do.		300 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. bet. call	93¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	111	1200 do.	93¾
45,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 n.	109⅛	41,000 N. Y. C. & H. C.	89
80,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	109⅝	60,000 do. bet. call	88⅞
10,000 U. S. R. '68	109⅞	100 do.	89⅛
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s n.	29	300 do.	89⅛
2,000 Lousiana 6s	69	100 Reading R.	96
1,000 N. Y. St. B. L.	107	500 L. S. & M. S. R.	90⅞
3,000 Cen. P. R. G. bds.	88	700 do. bet. call	91⅛
10,000 U. P. R. 1st M. c	81⅝	6 Chic. & N. W. R.	81
5,000 C. R. I. & P. R. 7s	97	500 Chic. & N. W. Pf. bet. call	85
2,000 Ch. & N. W. C.	90	300 Tol., W. & W.	48⅛
500 Del., L. & W. 2d	94	100 do. b3	49
3,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st	100	100 Ohio & Mis ₱ R.	33⅛
1,000 Lake S. D. Bds.	92⅛	100 Col., C. & I. C. R.	17⅛
10 Cen. N. Bank	103	700 Morris & Essex R.	89
5 Bank of N. Amer.	109	50 St. L. & I. M. R.	48
700 Mar. Pref.	10		
100 P. M. St. Co.	39⅛		

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅛	10,000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctfs. b. c.	88⅞
10,000 do.	111⅝	100 N. Y. C. & H. R. b30	93⅝
1,500 U. S. 5-20s, R., '62	111⅛	200 do. b. c.	93⅜
5,000 do.	111⅝	100 do. s4	93⅛
19,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 b3	110⅛	100 do.	93⅛
11,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, N.	109⅛	200 Erie Railway	21
27,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 s3	109⅛	700 Reading Railroad	95⅞
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s, x. c.	62⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.	59⅞
10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, N.	60	100 Chi. & N. W.	82⅛
		100 do.	82⅛
10,000 do. b. c.	59¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85
3,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c.	59	100 Chi. & R. I.	113⅝
2,000 Erie 4th	83⅛	100 do. b. c.	113⅛
100 West. Union Tel.	34⅛	100 Tol., W. & W.	48⅛
110 Adams Express	68	12 P., F. W. & C., G.	93
400 L. S. & M. So.	90⅛	6 do.	93⅛
30 do.	91	100 H. & St. Jo.	107
300 do. b. c.	90⅛	7 Del., Lack. & W.	105⅛
100 do. b30	90⅛		

MONDAY, Aug. 8—A. M.

As our markets become accustomed to the condition of War on the Continent, they show more steadiness in prices, and outside of Wall-street, the general trade of the City is quite up to the same season last year. In Dry Goods, both Domestic and Foreign, the business doing is, if anything, better than the first week of August, 1869, while in General Merchandise, the difference either way is scarcely observable. Judged by the Customs of the week, the amount of Foreign Goods marketed, of all descriptions, is about six and a half millions. The Exports of Domestic Produce are scarcely up to the corresponding season of 1869, while the Exports of Gold are much larger. For the week, the latter were a little under four millions, against seven millions the week before, and six millions the week before that. Since the declaration of War by France against Prussia, July 15, the Gold averages in the City Bank have fallen off $14,663,000, while in the Currency Deposits there is an apparent gain of $1,650,000—the general average of Deposits being $18,013,000. The shipments of American Gold Coin, in the same three weeks, amounted to $14,359,000, and of other Miscellaneous Specie not usually counted in Bank $2,519,000. The Treasury of the United States, which holds both its own Gold and that of the Banks, (the latter represented by Certificates of Deposit,) shows a loss in Gold Coin, since July 16, of only $8,084,000, from which it would appear that the receipts overland from California and from other sources, have made up the large difference between this sum and the amount of Coin shipped from New-York. The amount in the Treasury July 16, was $113,084,000; the amount on Saturday last $105,000,000. During the last week the recovery from the lowest point was about $2,000,000, as follows:

	July 16.	Aug 1.	Aug 6.
Total on hand	$113,084,000	$102,930,000	$105,000,000
For Depositors	40,690,000	38,780,000	38,249,000
Gov. Gold	$72,394,000	$64,150,000	$66,751,000

The question of the further active shipments of Gold will depend, of course, in a very material degree, upon the turn of events on the Continent. *These appear to be rapidly drawing to a crisis.* The news by Cable to 1 o'clock on Sunday is of terrific, if not decisive, battles on Saturday, resulting to the disadvantage and, as the Berlin dispatches assert, the retreat of the French Armies.

The Currency balances now held in the Treasury, undrawn for, amount to $39,103,000, in addition to which there is about $9,000,000 to the credit of Disbursing Officers in the New-York Office undrawn for. The Internal Revenues have accumulated more rapidly since the adjournment of Congress than the drafts made against them under the new Appropriation Acts of that body. The former amounted, on Saturday, to $27,605,000 since the 1st of July. The Customs Revenues, in Gold, in the same time were about $20,067,000.

We avail of the synopsis kindly furnished to the Associated Press by Mr. E. YOUNG, of the Bureau of Statistics, in the Treasury Department, to make up the following summary of the Foreign Trade of the United States for eleven months of the late Fiscal Year. Mr. YOUNG makes the apparent balance against the United States about eight millions; our table makes it over sixteen millions—the difference being in the Foreign Goods withdrawn from Bond for consumption, over and above the amount which went into Bond during the eleven months, say:

Goods in Bond, June 30, 1869	$62,427,590
In Bond, May 31, 1870	54,029,462
Difference	$8,398,128

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—ELEVEN MONTHS.

Imported foreign goods, in gross		$395,325,583
Re-exported, out of bond, &c		14,778,693
Total, as for United States markets		$380,546,890
Goods in bond June 30, 1869	$62,427,590	
Goods in bond May 31, 1870	54,029,462	8,398,128
Foreign goods taken for consumption		$388,945,018
Exported in domestic produce, gold value		347,745,712
Balance		$41,199,306
Exported in domestic bullion, &c.	$38,194,999	
In foreign bullion, &c	12,990,684	
Together	$51,185,683	
Less foreign imported	26,610,034	
Net outgo of specie		24,575,649
Apparent balance against United States		$16,623,657

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1870. July 1 to May 31.	1869. July 1 to May 31.
Goods for consumption	$388,945,018	$361,101,620
Produce exported	347,745,712	251,674,402
Balance, exclusive of specie	$41,199,306	$109,427,218
Net outgo of specie	24,575,649	33,011,108
Apparent balance	$16,623,657	$76,386,110
Increase goods consumed 7⅞ ₱ cent. or		$27,843,398
Increase produce exported 38⅛ ₱ cent. or		91,874,809

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 6, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$757,699
Decrease in Specie	3,791,298
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,550,763
Decrease in Deposits	6,736,401
Decrease in circulation	62,389

	Aug. 7, '69.	Aug. 6, '70.	July 30, '70.
National Capital	$73,914,907	$73,032,200	$73,032,200
Local Capital	11,250,305	12,129,800	12,129,800
Total	$85,165,212	$85,162,000	$85,162,000
Loans	264,879,157	281,182,144	281,939,843
Gold and Gold Notes	26,003,865	26,472,592	30,270,890
Other Legal Tenders	56,056,834	52,287,188	54,837,951
Deposits	200,220,008	220,819,300	227,555,701
Circulation	33,798,214	32,943,144	33,005,533
In Sub-Treasury	92,708,294	82,867,349	81,791,191

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	July 30, '70.	Aug. 6, '70.	Aug. 7, '69.
On deposits	$227,555,701	$220,819,300	$200,220,008
Circulation	33,005,533	32,943,144	33,798,214
Total	$260,561,234	$253,762,444	$234,018,222
25 ₱ ct. would be	$65,140,308	$63,440,611	$58,504,555
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	85,108,841	78,759,780	82,060,699
Excess	$19,968,533	$15,319,169	$23,556,144
Rate for Money	5 ₱ ct.	5 ₱ ct.	6 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,126,495, against the total entries of $5,209,234 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,528,271, against $3,934,553 same week last year. The export of Specie, $3,834,871, against $1,510,343 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,028,096. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 10,377 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,201,519	July 9	$4,412,879
February	23,831,656	July 16	5,372,109
March	27,283,964	July 23	5,456,690
April	28,567,274	July 30	6,590,058
May	24,616,608	Aug. 6	5,126,495
June	24,226,914		
Total since Jan. 1			$178,656,186
Against same date, 1869			189,670,576
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,014,390

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,803,166	July 6	$4,192,846
February	11,940,146	July 13	3,924,415
March	15,943,095	July 20	3,567,466
April	14,697,825	July 27	3,806,211
May	15,513,599	Aug. 3	3,528,271
June	17,760,983		
Total since Jan 1			$107,310,023
Against same date 1869			106,564,927
Increase since Jan. 1			$745,096
Gold, Aug. 6, 1870			121⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, Aug. 7, 1869			136⅛ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,683,392	July 9	$1,134,982
February	2,194,256	July 16	2,740,267
March	1,521,001	July 23	6,107,352
April	1,098,516	July 30	6,935,847
May	4,485,373	Aug. 6	3,834,871
June	4,254,362		
Total since Jan. 1			$37,010,319
Against same date 1869			23,447,697
Increase since Jan. 1			$13,562,622

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$10,152,398	January	$17,693,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,793,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	13,193,872	April	836,564
May	11,085,468	May	16,918,162
June	10,263,804	June	2,034,251
July	11,139,760	July	17,494,731
Aug. 6	3,028,096	Aug. 6	832,406
Total 1870	$80,080,028	Total 1870	$61,369,193
Total 1869	78,711,632	Total 1869	63,739,476

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 7, 1870.
American Gold	121@122@120⅝@121⅛	136⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅛@110⅛@111⅛	125
Consolidated 5-20s	109@108⅝@109⅛	122⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	107@106⅛@107⅛	115⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅞@93⅛@92⅞	..
N. Y. Central and Hudson Scrip	88⅞@88⅛	..
Rock Island	113⅛@114@113⅝	116⅛
Lake Shore	90⅞@91⅛@90⅛	108⅛
North-western	82⅛@81⅛	91⅛
Reading	96⅛@95⅛	97⅛
North-western Preferred	84⅛@83⅛@85@84⅛	97⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	34@33@33⅛	32⅛
Pacific Mail	40@39⅛	85⅛
St. Paul Preferred	76@76⅛	91⅛
St Paul Common	59⅛@59⅛	84⅛
New Tennessee 6s	60⅛@60	55⅛
Old Virginia 6s	65@59	57⅛
New-Jersey Central	100⅛@101⅛	105⅛
Toledo and Wabash	49⅛@47⅛@48⅛	75

The shipments of Specie for the week amount to $3,834,871, of which $3,425,625 was in American Gold Coin, and the remainder in Miscellaneous Gold and Silver. The Treasury received, during the week, $3,028,096 for Customs, and paid out $832,406 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Gold averages of the Banks are down $3,791,798, and they also lose $2,550,763 in Greenbacks, which have gone, for the most part, to swell the currency balance in the Treasury Office, which stands $14,381,115 against $12,446,314 at the close of last week. The Loans and Discounts at Bank are $757,600 less than last Monday, and the general line of Deposits is down $6,736,401.

The sales of Gold were in the main rather lower than on Friday. At one time the price was down to 120⅝ ₱ cent., but the market subsequently rallied to 121⅛@121⅜ ₱ cent.

The Public Funds were firmer, and the advance on 5-20s of 1862 was especially marked; said to be on orders from Frankfort for this class of Bonds. The other descriptions sympathized to the extent of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., as compared with the last figures of Friday.

The Railway market was also firmer, and the fresh orders of the day to buy Stocks, though not extensive in demand, had the effect to advance prices on New-York Central Stock and Scrip, Lake Shore, North-wests, St. Pauls, and Ohio and Mississippi. The market left off steady in the Afternoon, the notable feature being the small offerings of Stock on advancing prices. After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. Money left off easy at 5 ₱ cent.; Exchange, 110½@110⅝ for sight, London, and 109⅛ for 60 days:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 6.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅛	107½
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109⅝
American Gold Coin	121⅛	121⅛
Bills on London at sight	110⅝	110½
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅛	60
New-York Central and Hudson	93⅛	92⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅞	88⅞
Reading Railroad	95⅞	95½
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	113⅝
North-western Common	82	81⅞
North-western Preferred	84⅛	84⅛
Pacific Mail Company	39½	39½
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛	76⅝
St. Paul Common	59⅛	59⅝
Lake Shore	90⅞	90⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅝	33⅛
New-Jersey Central	101½	101¼
Toledo and Wabash	49	48½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6.

Gold receipts	$675,775 94
Gold payments	2,573,295 64
Gold balance	68,486,233 69
Currency receipts	484,299 15
Currency payments	1,048,061 97
Currency balance	14,381,115 52
Customs	388,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	2,485,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., '67	109⅛
5-20 coup., '62	111⅛	5-20 coup., '68	109⅝
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	10-40 coup.	107⅛
5-20 coup., '65	110⅛	6s Currency	112⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coupon	61	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	59⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	58⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	59⅛	Ill. War Loan	100
Georgia 6s	82	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	91	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73	97
N. Carolina 6s, old	45⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	97
N. Carolina 6s, F. A. '68	35	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	97
N. Carolina 6s, F. A. '68	33	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78	100
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	29	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., War L.	100
N. Carolina 6s, S. Tax	24	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L'n.	106⅛
S. Car. 6s, new bds.	71	N. Y. coup., Bty L'n.	106⅛
Missouri 6s	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
Louisiana 6s	68⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
Louisiana 6s, Pen. 7s.	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Alabama 8s	98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '86	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	91	Del., Lac. & W. 2d M.	90
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	85⅛	Tol., W. & W. 1st Ext.	89
N. Y. Central 7s, 76	99	Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	99	Gt. West. 1st M., '88	86⅛
Erie 1st M. Ext.	97	Gt. West. 2d M., '93	81
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	92
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	89	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	96⅛
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	82⅛	Morris & Ess. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	75	Morris & Ess. 2d M.	93⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1 M. '77	88	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	100⅛	N. J. Cent. 2d M.	100⅛
Harlem 1st M.	96	Pitts., F. W., & C. 2d M.	96
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bs.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d M.	95
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bs.	92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d M.	90
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1 M.	109	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	76
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	98	Chic. & Alton S. F.	95
Pac. R. 7s, G. by Mo.	95	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	100
Central Pacific Bs.	88	Chic. & Alton Inc.	93⅛
Union Pacific 1st Bs.	81⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	St. Louis & I. M. Bs.	85
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	102⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	83⅛	M. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	89
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	93	C., C. & Ind. 1st M.	80⅛
Cons. 7 ₱ c. Conv.	89⅛	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	84
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107⅛	Tol., P. & War. 2d M.	68⅛
Del., Lac. & W. 1st M.	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Ninth National	109
Mechanics'	134	Tenth National	127
Union	130	Oriental	160
America	145	Gold Exchange	61
City	205	Bkrs' & Brokers' As.	100
Phenix	108	Del. & Hud. Canal	119
Tradesmen's	150	Maryland Coal Co.	18
Seventh Ward	110	CantonCo., Baltimore	62
State of New-York	112	Cons. Coal of Md.	26
Commerce	122⅛	West. Union Tel.	34⅛
Mercantile	126	Quicksilver Mining	4⅛
Chatham	167	Mariposa Mining	5
Bank of N. America	108	Mariposa Preferred	9⅛
Hanover	105	Boston Water Power	15⅛
Irving	117⅛	Adams Express	67⅛
Citizens'	134	Well-Fargo Express	13⅛
East River	114	Wells-Fargo Scrip	2⅛
Market	124	American Express	42⅛
Nassau	107	U. S. Express	43⅛
Shoe and Leather	167	Merchants' U. Ex.	13⅛
Importers' & Traders'	152⅛	Pacific Mail	39⅛
Central National	103		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.

NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.

For particulars apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

200 7 per cent. bonds Wayne Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.

250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

10 20 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $2,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,009, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY
STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST.
ALABAMA.
STATE EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS,

For sale on favorable terms by
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF choice Railway Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest, gold, for sale at 87½ per cent. and accrued interest, [illegible]

Also, bonds of various towns and counties in the State of Illinois, bearing ten per cent. interest, for sale at prices to suit the times.
HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	9	Leather, sides	11,583
Cotton, bales	1,239	Pork, bbls	50
Cotton-seed, bags	250	Butter, pks	1,282
Copper, bbls	20	Cheese, boxes	11,701
Eggs, bbls	338	Moss, bales	35
Flour, bbls	5,587	Starch, boxes	1,280
Wheat, bushels	31,102	Spelter, slabs	124
Corn, bushels	21,129	Tobacco, hhds	125
Oats, bushels	37,537	Tobacco, bxs. and cs	688
Seed, bushels	58	Wool, bales	794
Beans, bushels	20	Whisky, bbls	348
Hides, No	4,069		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steam-ship *Ville de Paris*, for Havre—4 cases Sewing-machines, 8 cases Wine, 1 bale Skins, 2 cases Machinery, 3 pkgs. Silverware, 1 bbl. Whisky, 1 box Mica, 78 bbls. Potashes, 1,674 bbls. Pork, 1 Horse, 41 Planks, (ash,) 514 bags Coffee, 2,145 bbls. Navy Biscuit.

By the bark *Signal*, for Bristol—400 bbls. Resin, 17,741 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Harvest Home*, for Cronstadt—3,553 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 162,549 gallons.

By the brig *Mary Gibbs*, for Cronstadt—2,873 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 136,465 gallons.

By the brig *Monarco del Mare*, for Bari—63,570 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Marlborough*, for Havre—10,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 455,961 gallons.

By the bark *Mendota*, for Cronstadt—3,150 bbls. Petroleum.

By the steamer *Australia*, for Glasgow—1,795 bbls. Flour, 93 hhds. Tobacco, 4,634 boxes Cheese, 40 bales Hog-hair, 20 cases Cider, 50 tcs. Beef, 31 cases Sewing-machines, 13 casks Whalefoots, 50 tcs. Lard, 96 tcs. Tallow, 30,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Pioneer*, for Bristol—29,624 bushels Wheat, 1,000 boxes Cheese, 40 bales Hay.

ASHES—Have been quiet since our last at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market for Brazils has been steady, with a moderate demand. In Baltimore sales were made of 4,500 bags Rio, ex *Hannah*, and here are rumors that 4,000 bags Rio, ex *Mozart*, were sold here. East and West India Coffees were quiet. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull, heavy and lower. Sales, 491 bales for early delivery, all to spinners. Also, 600 bales for forward delivery, including 400 bales, basis Low Middling, for August, at 17c.@17⅛c.; 100 bales do., September, at 16½c.; and 100 bales do., October, at 16c. ₱ lb. The week's business, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA sum up thus: "Our market for the week has been dull and heavy, with very small business doing, and that almost exclusively for spinners account: exporters being entirely out of the market. Total sales for the week have been 4,580 bales, including 4,122 bales to spinners, and 458 bales to speculators. The market for future delivery has been quiet, closing weak at 17⅛c. for August; 16⅛c. for September; 16⅛c. for October; and 16c. for November and December. The sales on, basis Low Middling, have been as follows: For July, 200 bales, at 18⅛c.; for August, 3,300 bales, at 16⅞@17⅛c.; for September, 800 bales, at 16⅛c.@16⅞c.; for October, 2,100 bales, at 16c.@16⅛c.; for November, 700 bales, at 16⅛c.; and for December, 200 bales, at 16⅛c. The exports from this port have been: To Liverpool, 2,867 bales; to Christiana, 39 bales; and to Salerno, 600 bales. Total, 3,506 bales. The exports from all ports, for the week, have been: To Liverpool, 4,604 bales; to the Continent, 1,705 bales. Total, 6,309 bales."

Closing prices of Cotton today.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅝	14⅞	15⅛	15¼
Good Ordinary	16⅜	17	17⅛	17½
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	19	19⅛
Middling	19⅜	19⅜	20	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	7,328
Receipts last week	10,875
Receipts the preceding week	3,464
Receipts since Sept. 1	738,986
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	
Exports since Sept. 1	422,110
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	26,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

	Bales.
Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,831,670
Receipts same time 1868-69	2,039,320
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,292
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,180,650
Exports same time 1868-69	1,429,500
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	106,475
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	33,600
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,480,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,954,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding week of the last two Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,288	4,150	2,500	3,482	1,853
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 23	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	43,341	4,949
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,330	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,491	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 14	34,030	12,299	57,603	14,507	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31	45,397	7,896	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7	61,597	39,076	74,256	36,159	95,266	35,998
Nov. 14	59,445	30,032	72,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	76,238	27,195	72,648	48,223	90,036	46,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,869	51,310	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5	77,746	55,366	89,973	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	86,774	47,573	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,930	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,885	79,898	43,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2	99,982	60,942	85,449	71,178	109,577	55,927
Jan. 9	79,450	87,882	65,747	41,360	101,620	47,417
Jan. 17	76,898	70,386	72,256	37,445	88,748	43,477
Jan. 23	83,628	87,524	80,783	33,169	95,300	50,625
Jan. 30	82,866	64,920	85,605	22,730	100,208	85,915
Feb. 6	90,579	62,908	54,858	21,377	108,739	58,551
Feb. 13	44,254	59,445	66,790	39,985	97,558	71,547
Feb. 20	89,873	63,724	73,432	60,420	64,624	62,768
Feb. 27	98,948	86,952	55,000	58,058	88,707	75,637
March 5	77,451	55,685	47,688	18,298	74,620	56,891
March 12	65,082	78,978	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,577
March 19	59,210	55,662	32,272	14,108	43,657	91,281
March 26	43,632	53,904	32,314	29,884	56,081	76,107
April 2	36,529	65,678	32,219	58,841	41,474	69,305
April 9	45,745	52,475	31,751	45,473	43,042	70,446
April 16	33,738	36,755	28,411	44,684	42,760	53,670
April 23	18,476	47,774	27,180	70,528	40,029	56,646
April 30	17,506	56,302	23,440	31,822	34,128	34,159
May 7	13,894	39,805	21,050	33,121	57,036	37,705
May 14	10,860	37,980	21,608	31,330	38,477	50,233
May 21	6,149	16,956	16,989	43,437	44,703	46,899
May 28	6,150	16,978	15,180	32,494	30,771	37,542
June 4	4,306	3,593	11,689	16,034	22,258	36,513
June 11	2,718	12,623	10,133	20,562	17,359	29,590
June 18	3,544	2,833	10,693	7,684	15,348	40,284
June 25	2,487	8,160	8,578	7,841	13,187	20,358
July 2	2,427	4,572	5,612	7,649	11,616	27,514
July 9	2,501	1,999	3,493	5,702	9,571	24,530
July 16	3,202	3,924	3,034	1,957	10,063	20,647
July 23	2,004	117	2,788	315	7,151	17,530
July 30	1,552	204	1,522	443	7,168	14,231
Aug. 6	578	1,369	1,923	4,643	5,807	5,493

Messrs. EASTON & CO. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	918	43,310	....	....
Mobile	280	13,034	1,737	....
Galveston, (est.)	242	7,477	....	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	1,361	3,577	....	....
Charleston	960	2,100	....	250
New-York	1,296	25,876	2,347	639
Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore	750	10,500	....	....
Total this week	5,807	106,474	4,004	889
Previously reported	2,825,856	....	1,488,744	686,403
Total since Sept. 1,'69	2,831,663	106,474	1,493,348	687,292
Same time last year	2,039,317	33,615	981,288	448,215

Statistical Position.

	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.	1868. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	568,000	277,000	580,630
Afloat from India	398,000	587,000	635,000
Afloat from America	50,000	20,000	8,000
Stock in London	27,410	43,220	35,010
Afloat for London	45,060	63,000	135,000
Stock in Havre	143,810	55,590	35,791
Afloat for Havre	51,065	115,068	109,095
Stock in Bremen	21,047	10,086	11,199
Afloat for Bremen	452	4,701	13,279
Stock in United States ports	106,474	33,615	69,486
Stock in the interior towns	22,071	1,547	6,005
Totals	1,433,329	1,207,857	1,638,495
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869		225,472	
Decrease, compared with 1868			205,166
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	45,000	130,000	105,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	8½d.	13@13½d.	9½d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	20½c.	33½c.	30½c.
Price of gold	121⅛	136⅜	149

Stocks in the Interior Towns, July 29.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	2,900	495
Columbus, Ga.	2,182	142
Macon, Ga.	3,475	47
Selma, Ala.	1,750	122
Montgomery, Ala.	2,680	279
Memphis, Tenn.	5,694	389
Nashville, Tenn.	3,390	73
Total	22,071	1,547

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been but little inquiry for State and Western Flour, since our last, though prices have been generally quoted a shade lower. The bulk of the business has been in lines of shipping extras, of which some 8,500 bbls. have been disposed of, mainly State, at from $6 40@$6 75, chiefly at $6 40@$6 50, for early delivery, ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,150 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at from $5 65@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 30@$6 70; good to very choice do. at $6 70@$7 15; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 25@$6 65; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 90 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 10@$5 65
Sour Flour	5 35@ 6 15
Superfine State and Western	5 65@ 6 25
Extra State	6 30@ 7 15
Extra City shipping grades	6 40@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 20@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 60@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 25@ 6 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 70@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 00

Southern Flour has been in less demand at less buoyant prices: sales reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $6 35@$7 50 for poor to good Ordinary, and $7 50@$10 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request, ranging from $5 50@$8 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales of 270 bbls. Corn-meal continues quiet, but steady, at $5 25@$6 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 35@$5 50 for Jersey; $6 for Southern and Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 75@$6 40
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	6 40@ 7 50
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	7 50@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	5 50@ 8 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 25@ 6 25
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 25@28 00

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted but little attention since our last, though the offerings have been comparatively liberal, especially of other than strictly prime parcels, and ocean freights have been quoted weaker. The inquiry has been mainly from shippers and millers. Sales have been reported since our last of 93,000 bushels, part in store, including White Western, at $1 65@$1 75; very inferior to prime Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 58, chiefly at $1 57½@$1 58 for Amber; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 45; No. 2 Spring at $1 31@$1 39 for boat-loads poor to choice Milwaukee, and $1 23@$1 31 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 18@$1 21; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 04@$1 10; White Genesee at $1 85; Amber State at $1 58; new Amber Indiana at $1 58; new White Ohio at $1 85; Amber Ohio, part at $1 60; new White Kentucky at $1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn has been more active, opening lower but closing more firmly. The bulk of the business has been in sound mixed at from 94c.@96c., closing with 95½c. bid for prime. Sales have been reported since our last of 96,000 bushels at 90c.@96c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, in boat-loads; $1 05@$1 10½ for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 08@$1 10½ for White do., with very choice do. at a higher rate, and 85c.@88c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet since our last on a basis of $1 05@$1 25 for Western and State, poor to choice, ₱ bushel. Barley has been inactive, at about former rates. Barley-malt has been in request, at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ₱ bushel. Sales, 3,000 bushels State, at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in quite moderate demand, at about steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels, at 53c.@55c., for inferior to good Mixed Western; 63c.@66c. for good to choice White State and Ohio, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in good demand at 85c.@95c. for shipping, at $1@$1 30 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been salable and firm at 60c.@$1 15 as extremes for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been a moderate trade, with 500 bales Manila sold at 12⅛c., gold.

HOPS—Have been in demand and steady, at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State 10c.@18c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts have been — bales; exports — bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 42,173 Hides and 49 bales do.: sales, 23,855 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO.: 8,750 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½@22½ lbs., 23½c.; 320 Dry Montevideo Kips, 12 lbs., 25c.; 1,000 Dry California, (to arrive,) 24 lbs., 20½c., gold, selected; 400 Dry Acapulco, 20 lbs.; 125 Dry Tobacco, 16½ lbs.; 120 Dry Campeachy, 19 lbs.; 720 Dry Mexican, 25@26 lbs.; 700 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 lbs.; 900 Dry Central American, 20 lbs.; 900 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., private terms; 320 Dry Red River, 22 lbs., 17½c., currency, as they run; 2,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, (via Europe,) 48 lbs., 12½c.; 1,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, (to arrive,) 50 lbs., 12c., gold, selected; 4,800 Wet-salted Texas, 60@65 lbs., 12c.@12½.; 1,800 City Slaughter, 65 lbs., 11½c.@11½c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 129,300 Hides and 600 bales, (same time last year, 192,100 Hides and 325 bales,) as follows: 38,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 18,800 Dry Montevideo, 13,200 Dry Rio Grande, 7,700 Dry Orinoco, 1,500 Dry California, 1,000 Dry Tampico, 5,500 Dry Central American, 11,300 Dry and Salted Mexican, 7,000 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 5,000 Dry and Salted Parnahiba, 300 Dry and Salted West India, 11,500 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 4,200 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow, 1,600 Wet-salted Para, 2,500 Wet-salted Texas, 600 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

MOLASSES—The market has been more active. Refiners purchased more freely of the low grades, but at nearly their own terms. Some 1,000 hhds. St. Croix, Muscovado, and Cienfuegos, sold part at 30c.@46c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	36c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—For Spirits Turpentine there has been a dull market at 38½c.@39c., with 50 bbls. sold at the inside price. Resins have sold a little more freely for shipment; 2,000 bbls. Strained were taken at $1 72, and 500 bbls. Low No. 1 at $2 25. Tar has ruled firm, with 500 bbls. Wilmington, sold at $3.

PETROLEUM—The tone of the market has been decidedly in the buyers' favor, with more Oil offering for forward months. Spot lots are rather scarce, and have been held rather steadily. Crude in bulk 11½c., for Creek delivery; sales were 5,000 bbls. on the lower road, sellers' option sixty days, at $2 70, and 5,000 bbls. on upper road, deliverable all the year, sellers' option, at $2 50. Refined held at 22½c. for last half of the month, with 2,000 bbls. sold at this figure. Case Oil quoted at 28c.@29c. For Philadelphia delivery prices ranged lower, with a moderate sale. The business embraces 2,000 bbls. Refined Standard White at 21½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull, but quoted rather steadier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., all told, at $29 75@$30, chiefly at $30, for Western Mess; $31 50@$32 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $30 25 for Thin Mess; $29 50@$29 75 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut meats continue inactive at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 90 pks. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@24c. for pickled and smoked Western and City Hams; 23c.@25c. for bagged do. ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull at about 15½c.@16c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ₱ lb. Lard has been dull and weak; sales have been reported since our last of 300 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@17½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for City, and 16⅛c. for prime Western Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 250 tcs. prime Steam, seller September, at 16⅛c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in light demand, but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 140 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef rules dull at $27@$29 for Prime Mess; $30@$31 for Indian Mess; $38 50 for Extra City India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue nominal at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@40c.: the day's receipts were — pks. Cheese has been in request at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fine Factory, new and old. The day's receipts have been — boxes.

RICE—Remained without change; 328 bags Rangoon, duty paid, sold at 7⅛c.@7½c., gold.

SKINS—Deer have been more active, but lower; sales 25,000 lbs. Central American, 3,000 lbs. Sisal, 3,000 lbs. Honduras, and 2,000 lbs. Southern, on private terms. Receipts, 26 bales from Parnahiba, 12 do. from Aspinwall, and 7 do. from Laguayra. We quote: Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 31c.@34c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 38c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have been quiet, but steady; sales 32 bales Mexican on private terms. Receipts, 24 bales from Parnahiba, 9 do. from Maracaibo, and 12 do. from Corpus Christi. We quote: Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 52c.@56c.; Payta, 52c.@55c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 40c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, 45c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb.

SUGAR—The market for Raw was steady but quiet. Holders did not appear anxious to realize and the buyers took only such parcels as they could use at once. The sales are 640 hhds. Cuba at 9⅛c.@11⅛c., and 350 boxes Havana at 10c. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@10c.; fair to good grocery grades, 10⅛c.@10⅛c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10½c.@11c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet but steady, at 12½c.@14c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 95,000 lbs. at 9½c.@10⅛c. for Inferior to Choice; 27,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@19c.; 19,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand, but at lower prices. Sales, 750 bbls., chiefly at $1, closing heavily, ₱ gallon. Receipts, — bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been again quoted easier, on a quite moderate business. For Liverpool there were taken 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 10d. ₱ bushel, and 12,500 boxes Cheese at 50s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, by steamer, 15,500 bushels Wheat at 13d. ₱ bushel, and 3,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. ₱ ton. For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 8s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Rio Grande, a British brig, now at Baltimore, with 1,500 bbls. Flour from Richmond, and back to a port north of Cape Hatteras, at equal to $2 25, gold, ₱ bbl., for the round trip.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870.

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Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 505 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Our special correspondent in Paris states that Italy is to send 50,000 men to the aid of France this week, and that Austria will also send a contingent at once. He also states that Gen. MCMAHON's Chief of Staff, Gen. COLSON, was killed at the side of the former in the battle of Haguenau, of the 6th inst., and that Gen. RAOULT is missing. Metz is preparing for a vigorous defense. The Prince Imperial was to return to Paris last night.

Official dispatches, received in Berlin from Mayence, give particulars of a general forward movement of the Prussians along their entire line, inaugurated on the 5th instant. The heads of their columns moved upon the Saar, and on the 6th Gen. KAMERS found the French in a strong position west of Saarbrücken, in the mountains. They engaged them at once, and were reinforced by other divisions directed to the field by the sound of the artillery. After a severe fight Gen. FROSSARD, who commanded the French, was driven from his position, which was taken by assault. Many prisoners were taken. Other accounts say that night put an end to the fight, the French covering their retreat by a heavy fire of artillery. Another Berlin dispatch says that the French Emperor had withdrawn his entire line and was concentrating for the defense of Paris. The French say that FROSSARD'S Corps had to encounter the whole Prussian Army, and that he held his ground from 2 o'clock until 6 o'clock, when he retreated in good order. The situation is not compromised, the dispatches say, but the enemy is on French soil, and a great effort is needed.

Dispatches from Paris contain a proclamation from the Government, laying before the French people telegrams from the Emperor NAPOLEON at Metz, in which they admit the retirement of Gen. FROSSARD from the Saar, and that Marshal MCMAHON had lost a battle. In one of these, dated at 3½ A. M., yesterday, the Emperor says his communications with MCMAHON have been interrupted, and that he (the Emperor) is going to place himself in the centre of the position. The Paris *Presse* says that on Saturday sever persons were arrested at the Bourse, and at 3 o'clock shouts of "à bas la Bourse" were heard from persons who had become exasperated with the dissemination of false news by the speculators. On this an order to close the Bourse was issued, and the infuriated crowd tore up the railings of the inclosure. The building was evacuated before a force brought for that purpose, amid the shouts from the throng on the *Place* outside. A judicial investigation was in progress at the date of the dispatch. *La Liberté* says that at 1 P. M. the Bourse was "invaded by a crowd maddened with joy and enthusiasm," in consequence of the announcement that a victory had been gained by Marshal MCMAHON. Inquiry at the Police Bureau resulted in the information that no official news had been received. Soon afterward a placard, by authority of the Administration, announced that MCMAHON had occupied a strong position, but made no allusion to a fight.

The dispatches from Berlin contain further details of the victory over the French at Haguenau, under Gen. MCMAHON. The captures include 4,000 prisoners, two French eagles and six *mitrailleurs*. The head-quarters of the Prince CHARLES FREDERICK is at Bluskastel, and the Crown Prince is at Sultz, while the general head-quarters of the Prussians has been advanced to Kaiserlautern. The Imperial dispatches in Paris saying that MCMAHON had been separated from the main army, caused great consternation, and *La Liberté* calls upon the people of France to rise en masse to repel the invaders.

A London dispatch says the attitude of the British Government in relation to Belgium, is regarded with approbation in Berlin.

GENERAL.

The Private Secretary to the Counselor of the French Legation at Washington, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon, by shooting himself below the heart. He lived about four hours after the act, and left letters giving the motive as a desire to obtain rest and peace, which he hoped to find in the grave, from bodily and mental illness. He was a member of a noble French family, and had passed several years in this country under an assumed name.

The President has appointed LEE S. HYDE Postmaster at Dunkirk, N. Y., in place of PATTERSON, who has been removed.

An Elmira, N. Y., dispatch announces the death of JARVIS LANGDON, a prominent citizen of that place.

A letter from Greenville, Tenn., says that A. H. PETTIBONE will be the next Republican candidate for Congress from that district, and that ANDREW JOHNSON will be the candidate of the Democrats, but that he will have a powerful rival in "JIM" WHITE, who is said to have the "inside track."

The new Constitution of Illinois goes into operation today. It makes many changes in the local judiciary. Justices of the Peace are hereafter to be chosen in Chicago by the Circuit Judges.

There remain to be finished a gap of but thirty-four miles of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which, it is said, will be completed this week.

Garroting, fighting and burglary are becoming so common in Denver, Colorado, that a vigilance committee to punish the desperadoes who infest the place is talked of.

A dispatch from Alleghany, Va., says that by the accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, on Saturday night, in addition to those already reported injured, Mr. POLLARD, contractor on the railroad, and his family, Mr. HOGE, of Staunton, Va., and Mr. GREEN, supposed to be from Hanover, were badly injured. All that can be done for the sufferers, it is said, is being done.

The tug-boat *Tornado* exploded her boiler on Lake Ontario, Saturday, four miles from Oswego, and one and a half miles from shore. The Captain, engineer and a deck-hand were lost. The boat was valued at $10,000.

JAMES DENTON, a boy thirteen years of age, while out gunning, on Friday, near Charlestown, Mass., was accidentally shot by a companion, and instantly killed. The gun was loaded with buck-shot, and the charge carried off the entire back of the boy's head.

In a game of base-ball at Cleveland, Ohio on Saturday, the Forest City Club were defeated by the Athletics of Philadelphia, the score standing 28 to 7.

The ship *Levanter*, Capt. BURROWS, owned by M. GLEASON, of Boston, was burned at sea, together with her cargo, on the 26th ult., near fort to extinguish the fire, took to the boats, and were subsequently picked up by a fishing schooner. They landed at Marblehead on Friday. The ship was 1,232 tons burden.

A Memphis, Tenn., dispatch says the returns in the First Congressional District show increased Democratic gains, and the success of the candidate of that party.

The reported discovery of the cotton worm in the cotton fields of the South-west, has proved to be erroneous, the insect being the grass worm. The damage done is slight, and favorable weather, it is believed, will remedy the evil and give a satisfactory crop.

On Saturday night, in Boston, in the "South Cove district," a policeman arrested a boy named RICHARD BURKE, when a crowd collected and attempted to rescue the prisoner. The officer discharged four shots into the crowd, wounding four boys seriously. An infuriated crowd attacked the officer with brick-bats and paving-stones, but they were dispersed by a force of policemen.

A writ of habeas corpus has been issued by Judge GEORGE W. BROOKS, of the United States Circuit Court, for all citizens held by Col. KIRK, under the orders of Gov. HOLDEN, to appear at Salisbury today. Mr. TURNER, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, has been arrested by Col. KIRKE, in Orange County, by militia from Alamance County.

A Raleigh dispatch says that, from present appearances, the State of North Carolina has gone Democratic by a large majority, with a two-thirds majority in both branches of the Legislature. Five of the seven Congressmen elect are said to be Democrats.

The annual encampment of the Twenty-eighth Brigade of the State Militia will be held at Binghamton on the 25th inst., and will continue one week.

KROEYER's four-story brick building, located on Central-avenue, in Cincinnati, Ohio, was burned on Saturday morning. It was occupied as a manufactory. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $4,000.

The Granite Railroad in Quincy, Mass., said to be the oldest road in the country, and always heretofore operated by horse-power, has been purchased by the Old Colony and Newport Railway Company, and will henceforth be operated with the main line.

The Prussian Victory.

The whole face of the campaign is changed. The French have sustained a defeat so overwhelming that we very much question whether it will be possible for the Emperor and his Generals to retrieve it. NAPOLEON, instead of occupying an offensive position, has now all his work to do to defend Paris. He acknowledges in a dispatch to his Ministers that his communications with Marshal MCMAHON have been interrupted—a fact which in itself reveals the magnitude of the disaster which has overtaken the French forces. The dispatch from our special correspondent throws additional light on the great event now made known to us. When we read the general dispatches, the first question that arises in the mind is, what has become of the French forces which were pushed into Saarbrücken from St. Avold and Forbach? A clean sweep seems to have been made of them all. "I am going to place myself in the centre of the position," NAPOLEON telegraphs to Paris. The truth is he can scarcely be said to have a centre to boast of. The entire army is driven back to Metz. The position at Saarbrücken is lost—on that line, indeed, everything is lost. The Prussians caught MCMAHON in one place, and FROSSARD in another, and utterly crushed them both. The loss must be tremendous. Four thousand prisoners were taken by the Prussians, thirty guns, six *mitrailleuse* and two standards. France has never received such a blow since Waterloo. All Europe must be convulsed by such an event.

The Prussian head-quarters are now at Kaiser-lautern, a point from which a grand advance on Metz from one side, and on Strasbourg from the other, may easily be made. Marshal MCMAHON is at Saverne, between Haguenau and Saarburg. He will, perhaps, attempt to defend Strasbourg, which is at present in great jeopardy, or he may endeavor to get back to the main army. The French front may now be traced in a line from Metz to Nancy. This brief description will enable the reader to trace the various forces on the map—but it conveys no idea of the magnitude of the victory won by the Prussian forces.

It is evident that two actions were fought on the 6th. A division of the Prussian Army, under Gen. VON GOEBEN advanced upon Saarbrücken, and encountered the French under Gen. FROSSARD. The engagement appears to have lasted four hours, and to have ended in a complete rout of the French. Gen. FROSSARD himself is said, in one dispatch, to be in Paris—in which case he must have run hard. The second battle took place on the same day at or near Haguenau, the Prussians being under the Crown Prince. The French were commanded by Gen. MCMAHON. There, also, a disastrous defeat befell the Imperial forces. MCMAHON's Corps was all but annihilated, and no dispatches have been received from him. The loss of men must have been terrific, for both sides evidently fought gallantly. The plan of the Prussian attack appears to have been absolutely irresistible.

How it was that this concerted movement of the Prussian Army could have caught the French at such a disadvantage has yet to be explained. The whole campaign has evidently been a gigantic blunder on NAPOLEON's part. If he can save his capital it will be as much as lies within his power. Paris is in a tumult of apprehension and excitement. The Ministers frankly tell the people that they are in danger. They talk no more of advancing to Berlin. Their cry now is: "Help us to save the country." Paris is declared to be in a state of siege, and hurried attempts are being made to secure it against the approach of the enemy. "A serious effort is necessary," proclaim the agitated Ministers. The reverse must have fallen like a thunder-bolt on the French people, and it is probably only the beginning of vast misfortunes in store for them. At any rate, the Prussians have a position which menaces the safety of the Empire, and the troops, flushed with victory, would obey with eagerness the order to march on Paris.

The moment has come for the friends of France in Europe, if she has any, to declare themselves. Without allies it is as clear as the sun at noonday that France must be finally, hopelessly defeated. NAPOLEON wished to beat Prussia "single-handed." He cannot do it. Unless the troops of other Powers come to his assistance, he cannot save France. Accordingly, the intelligence transmitted to us from our own correspondent at Paris is of the highest moment. It states that Italy has dispatched an army to the relief of NAPOLEON, and that Austria will at once follow the example. It is quite possible that NAPOLEON had an understanding before the campaign with Italy and Austria, but wished to do without their assistance if possible. We stated on the authority of our correspondent at Paris, some time ago, that Austria had made a treaty with France. Now is the time for her interference. France is in a dire extremity, and nothing but help from outside can bring her through it. The series of battles fought on Friday and Saturday will henceforth rank among the most memorable in the annals of history.

The Republican Party in the Fall Campaign.

"The work of the Republican Party is not finished," said Mr. CONKLING at Saratoga, "nor is there any other party able or willing to finish it." Truer words were never spoken. There is a large unfinished work before us, and the antecedents and aspirations of the Republican Party indicate its special fitness for the task. It has done so much, and done it so well, that it should not shrink from the responsibilities now before it. "We were never more earnest Republicans than now," the Senator remarked on the same occasion. That is good news too. But if the earnestness which animates the leaders assembled at Saratoga is to be imparted to the rank and file, and to be sustained until November—as it must be if victory is to be then achieved, —we apprehend that there must be some intelligible and specific exposition of the work which lies before the party. Generalization is well enough in its way, but a strong and clearly defined purpose is essential to enthusiasm. The absence of any sign of such a purpose is the weak point in Mr. CONKLING's speech.

The same defect is apparent in the otherwise admirable sketch of recent Republican achievements which Vice-President COLFAX has contributed to the *Independent*. As a vindication of the present Congress, the statement of Mr. COLFAX is almost complete. We cannot accept his estimate of the Tariff changes which were appended to the Tax bill, and are too conscious of the blunders committed by the ultra-protectionists in other respects, to concur in an unqualified eulogy of the fiscal and financial sagacity of the ruling majority. In the main, however, the claim to popular confidence which Mr. COLFAX sets up in behalf of the party is eminently just. It has completed reconstruction, has perfected essential constitutional guarantees, has insisted upon retrenchment, has largely reduced taxation, and has provided for the more equitable distribution of banking facilities. It shares with the Administration the credit inseparable from the more efficient collection of revenue, and from a reduction of the expenses in every branch of the Government. The gain accruing to the party from these sources Mr. COLFAX has not overstated. Very wisely, moreover, he couples a reference to the great reduction of the debt with the expression of a hope that Mr. BOUTWELL will push his costly policy "not so rapidly" in the future. That hope the country echoes, not without substantial cause.

Nor can it be said that Mr. COLFAX underrates the strength of the Democracy. If he has erred at all upon this point, it is in dwarfing the fierce intestine conflict now being waged by opposing sections of the Democratic Party. He is fully warranted, however, in the opinion that "the Democratic leaders enter upon the contest just opening" "with more confidently expressed hopes of victory than for many years past." Their confidence is not without a certain degree of justification. The fact that it exists, and that it will impart vigor to their efforts in the canvass, suggests a moral which only Republican optimists will overlook. For if, as Mr. COLFAX declares, "thorough unity," "an energy worthy of their principles," "and a zeal akin to that which has given them so many brilliant victories," are the conditions to be complied with by Republicans if they would make success sure, it is plain that something must be found to inspire energy and zeal in the party and its managers. So far, it must be confessed, those to whom the party looks for inspiration have very imperfectly performed the functions of leadership. Our Brooklyn contemporary, the *Union*, proclaims no more than the truth when it declares that if the Republican Party is to win its Autumn battle, "it must be more aroused to the perils of the situation than it appears to be today; its rank and file must take a greater interest in its hoped-for success than they show today; its appeal to the people must be more spirit-stirring than it is today." These are not the most pleasant words that might be spoken, but their obvious truthfulness renders it necessary that they should be heard. Glorification and compliments will not insure victory.

It is idle to suppose that a non-committal attitude will be of much avail in a close, hard-fought contest. Facts go further than fine words; well-defined propositions will be of more avail than grandiloquent references to the war and reconstruction. One ugly fact confronts us at the outset. The "thorough unity" which Mr. COLFAX admits to be indispensable does not exist. Republicans in Congress are at variance with the Administration upon a subject which at this moment vitally affects the national interests. The President suggested a measure that would have partially restored the American carrying trade, with profits incident to the European war, but his suggestion was overruled by the Republican members, who, in other matters, have done the work of monopolists. For the odium and the loss inseparable from this action, the whole party are held responsible. Here, then, is a subject in regard to which continued silence is impossible. The party throughout the country must pass judgment one way or the other; it must sustain the President against the monopolists, or the monopolists against the President. A similar issue—substituting the people for the President—is presented in connection with tariff reform; and they are blind leaders of the blind who imagine that it can be averted. The growing tendency to sectionalism, notably exemplified in the non-action on the Reapportionment bill, is another matter that should receive attention. The greed of Eastern Representatives has inflicted injustice on the West; and the selfishness which thus introduces discontent where Republican principles are the strongest, cannot be too summarily rebuked.

We adduce these examples to show how much there is about which Republican orators may usefully talk, and how various are the questions which enter into the Fall campaign. It may not be desirable, or possible, to embody in a platform every subject that engages public attention; but Republican leaders, who would establish their title to leadership, will not shrink from the free discussion of topics which directly touch the interests and feelings of the people. Mr. COLFAX may deem it discreet not to meddle with the "new issues," but here they are, challenging attention and awakening sympathies which prudent party managers will not attempt to repress. The Democratic Party has resisted new issues, and has been again and again defeated in consequence. The Republican Party owes its glory and greatness to its courage, integrity, and aptitude in grappling with great questions as they arose. As the party of progress, it will not be content to enter into battle under a leadership which ignores living questions, or which stands aloof from problems whose difficulty is as nothing compared with their importance.

The City Police Force.

The frequent occurrence of "mysteries" in our criminal annals points with sufficient distinctness to the fact that the dangerous classes of society can plan enterprises which must be confronted with at least an equal amount of preventive and detective ability. Our artists in crime attain to proficiency much quicker than the Police are able to counteract them. The intelligence and ability of the force tends, indeed, to sink to a level short even of mediocrity. There is no community in the world that can less easily afford to neglect the efficiency of the guardians of its social order than ours, and there is none where the tests of that efficiency are so loosely applied. We are well aware of the steady and persistent efforts that are being made by Superintendent JOURDAN to raise the *morale*, and to reform the discipline, of the force under his command. But it is obvious enough that no chief, however energetic, can accomplish that thorough reconstruction which alone can give us a force able to cope with the organized foes of society, unless fully sustained by our City Government. Superintendent JOURDAN has done, within a short period, all that he could reasonably be expected to do. The reforms he has effected are a sufficient proof that he understands the task he has undertaken, and his continued efforts in the same direction show that he is conscious that a considerable amount of time, as well as of energy, must be expended before any uniform change for the better can be expected.

There are, however, various radical changes in the administration of the force which he might naturally hesitate to incur the responsibility of originating, but which are none the less demanded by the necessities of public order. One of these is the exercise of a more thorough examination into the character and antecedents of every man admitted into the force, and another is an unquestioned right to reject the services of certain classes of men, in whom violent political or national antipathies may be expected to interfere with a due discharge of duty. The tone and character of any body of men cannot be raised in a few months, but it is only by the application of a rigid system of preliminary tests that it can be permanently raised at all. The necessity for a general increase of the force is also universally admitted by all who have taken the pains to examine into the subject. We have already adverted to the utter inadequacy of the protection afforded by an officer passing a given point during the night at intervals of three hours. The attempt to sustain a fixed proportion between the members of our Police force, and the extent of our population, is an utterly delusive one. The immense strides of up-town expansion represent an increase of inhabited area ten times greater than it would appear if calculated upon the mere basis of population. For the thief, the burglar, and the assassin there is here a field of effort, where, under existing provisions, they can ply their trade with comparative immunity. As a mere question of financial policy, the City cannot afford to leave unprotected some of its most valuable tax-yielding property, and thereby lower its value and check its increase—while as a matter of pressing necessity there are many channels of public expenditure that might be made to yield precedence to this one.

The detective arm of our Police force is no less urgently in need of reform than the other department. However indisputable may be the talents of some of its officers, they are too well known to the criminal classes with whom they have to deal. To strike swiftly, surely, and secretly is the very essence of detective duty, and it is impossible to do either the one or the other when the face of an officer is as well known to the fraternity of thieves, swindlers, and desperadoes as the face of the City Hall clock. A frequent exchange of social amenities with the men they are commissioned to watch, may be productive of mutual good feeling, but can scarcely forward the ends of justice. Many criminal acts of late occurrence have exhibited a perfection of diabolical *finesse*, and the man who has to trap game with so keenly-developed a power of perception, must have all the advantages on his side that secrecy and disarmed suspicion can give him. We want a small *corps d'élite* of detectives, not only unknown to the men they have to deal with, but unknown even to each other. The chief of a secret Police must have an absolute choice of his instruments, and an absolute power of collecting evidence from independent sources, of whose value he must be the sole judge. A vague dread of an unseen and ubiquitous hand of justice has its place as a power in preventing crime, and joined to the greater caution which would be inspired by a more effective and numerous force of recognized public guardians, would do much to save us from that reign of lawlessness on which we are in no little danger of entering.

Long Delays in Criminal Cases.

Before the case of JOHN REAL is entirely forgotten, it is desirable to call attention to the state of the law, which renders it possible for a man under sentence of capital punishment to carry on appeals for months, or even years, and then to be executed at last.

There can be no doubt that REAL at one time thoroughly believed he would escape the gallows. His crime would not have fixed itself so deeply on the public attention but for the number of murders which occurred during the past two years. Great political influence was brought to bear in favor of REAL, and it used to be said—probably without truth—that he was allowed to go about the City in charge of a Deputy Sheriff. At any rate, he must have been led to believe that he had a very fair chance of escaping the last dread penalty of the law.

For two years he was enabled to stave off his sentence. By that time the particulars of the murder were forgotten. It was easy to make out that the murdered man had pursued a course of conduct which naturally provoked the most violent animosity on the part of REAL, and today it would be difficult to persuade some thousands of people in this City that REAL was not a martyr.

It was not mercy to the convict to allow him to live two years in anticipation of having his sentence commuted. On the other hand, the effect of his punishment as a warning to others was absolutely lost by the long delay. There ought to be a limit to the term allowed for appeals in the cases of felons sentenced to death. There should be but one Court of Appeal for all such cases, and the appeal when made should be heard within a given period—say three months. This is at once more just to the prisoner, and more conducive to the ends of justice. The length of time which is now suffered to elapse between the commission of a crime and the trial of the accused is another great evil in our present system of administering justice. The man JACKSON, for instance, who shot DOUGLAS last Fall, has not yet been tried. He will have escaped a whole year, if not more, without even passing through the formality of a trial. Is this the way to make the law feared? Is it the way to strengthen the hands of the Police, as they must be strengthened if we are ever to obtain the upper hand of the criminal classes in this City?

The Election in North Carolina.

The returns indicate conclusively that the Democrats have carried North Carolina by a large majority. They have insured the election of a Democratic United States Senator in the place of Senator ABBOTT, whose term expires on the 4th of March next, and five of the seven members of Congress. In 1868 the State gave Grant over twelve thousand majority, and it is now estimated that the Democratic majority in the recent canvass will reach nearly ten thousand.

It is not difficult to account for so marked a change of political sentiment in North Carolina, when we consider the tactics which have been pursued by those who have been in control as the representatives of the Republican Party. The policy adopted by Gov. HOLDEN was, in our opinion, ill-advised, and precisely such as was calculated to exasperate the people, and alienate them from us. He undertook to conduct the campaign upon the extreme proscriptive plan which had been pursued in previous years, and the result has proved that he went the right way to work to render the Democrats victorious. The appeal in behalf of the negro, which was the pretext of Gov. HOLDEN's extreme measures, was not responded to, even by the freedmen themselves. The whites were consolidated in their opposition to what was regarded as an outrageous assumption of authority, and an unnecessary exercise of a despotic power.

The lesson of the campaign just closed in North Carolina is one which ought to be heeded by the Republican managers in every Southern State, and especially by the National Committee at Washington, now engaged in planning the tactics upon which the several State elections are to be prosecuted. The time has passed by for mere fanatical appeals in behalf of the negro. Hereafter, the issues in the local canvasses must be such as address themselves to the intelligence as well as to the interests of the whole people, without regard to color. Since the war, and pending reconstruction, the great majority of the white population has refrained from participating in elections, and the consequence has been that there was little or no opposition to Republican management. The situation is now changed, and it may be safely anticipated that hereafter the whole population will take an active part in elections. Recognizing this fact, it is idle for the Republican Party to adopt either a sectional or a class policy. So long as it continues to do so, it may expect to be defeated in every Southern State, as it has been in North Carolina.

The Apotheosis of Murderers.

Before and since the day when a dispute about the color of a rose plunged a great Kingdom into war, flowers have played an important part in all the emergencies of life. The ancients sat garlanded at their feasts, and strewed blossoms before their brides. And with us moderns the use of flowers has grown almost into a dissipation. We wreathe them alike about the cradle and the grave; they greet our entrance into life and attend our departure from it. Every important event between these two epochs is symbolized by their presence. No fashionable dinner-table is complete without them; they adorn alike the altar and the stage, and the bridal bouquet and the orange blossoms are as indispensable concomitants of a wedding as vail and ring. So universal is our use of flowers that it seemed impossible to find any social contingency where they had not already been brought into play.

In the West, however, we have a people whose originality scorns the narrow bounds which, in older and more staid communities, limit the proprieties of life. To the town of Norwalk, Ohio, belongs the honor of discovering an use for flowers which, considering the present mania for homicide, must fill the hearts of horticulturists with joy. The good people of Norwalk have lately been edified by the execution of a murderer named BENNET SCOP. From all accounts he must have been a most engaging assassin—the gentlest ruffian that ever cut a throat. Ladies who visited the prison at once succumbed to his fascinations, and testified their compassionate regard by donations of flowers, sweetmeats, and other delicate offerings. The sympathy thus aroused culminated on the morning of his execution in the presentation to the culprit of several bouquets which, we are told, he took great pleasure in arranging on the scaffold. And so this amiable homicide went gaily to his death, like the victim of a classic sacrifice, embowered in roses.

If this Ohio innovation should ever obtain in this City, and with it the other Ohio practice of hanging murderers, the fortunes of our florists will be made at once. For here we do nothing by halves, and when once we recognize the propriety of the thing at all, every condemned cell will be converted into a conservatory, and the scaffold will recall what we read of the hanging gardens of Babylon. It is a practice, however, we should not feel disposed to encourage. The mawkish sentimentality which fosters crime by sympathizing with the criminal, is sufficiently rife among us already, and murder has privileges and immunities enough without being crowned and garlanded till it looks like virtue. In these days murderers are carried to the graveyard in a sort of triumphal procession, and well-known politicians follow as a mark of respect. The lesson taught by the execution of REAL was more than neutralized by the spectacle presented at his funeral yesterday.

A ruse, familiar to Wall-street, is evidently a somewhat dangerous one to attempt at present in Paris. A nation that has staked glory, reputation, existence almost, on one great struggle, may very naturally object to having its hopes and fears made the sport of a gambling ring of speculators. Hence the fury with which the volatile and impressionable Parisian populace yesterday attacked the Bourse, and the satisfaction they displayed over its evacuation. When a crowd, "maddened with joy and enthusiasm" at a fancied victory, can be capable of such excesses as the telegrams report, it is difficult to apprehend too strongly the results when the full consciousness of a total defeat has dawned upon them, and the prospect so dreaded by every Frenchman, of a foreign army at the gates of Paris, becomes a probability.

Earnest Republicans in Georgia, who are opposed to Gov. BULLOCK, assert that, in case a new election is held this Fall, the Governor will commit the same mistake that Gov. HOLDEN did in North Carolina, by magnifying slight disturbances, and seeking to make out a case for new Congressional interference. We trust that these apprehensions are unfounded, and that Gov. BULLOCK will profit by the election in North Carolina, and bring the State of Georgia permanently out of the unhappy political condition in which it has been for the last two years.

Conservatives in Virginia congratulate themselves on the happy escape the party has made from the complications which have occurred in other Southern States. The address of their State Central Committee, given elsewhere, strongly urges a continuance of the organization and policy which prevailed last year, and under which Gov. WALKER was elected. It contains other suggestions, clearly demonstrating, what was a matter of doubt last year, that the so-called "Conservative" organization in Virginia is essentially Democratic. There is practically no difference between the Conservatives of Virginia and the Democratic Party.

There is a prospect of lively times in several of the districts of this State with reference to the approaching Congressional nominations, mostly on personal grounds. EDWARD M. MADDEN and Gen. VAN WYCK will contest the nomination in the Eleventh District; a very warm contest is imminent in the Twenty-third (Syracuse) District; several contestants have appeared for Mr. CHURCHILL's seat in the Oswego District; and State Senator L. L. LEWIS is "prospecting" for the nomination in Erie. It is to be hoped that these local strifes will not engender such a degree of bitterness as will mar the strength of the party or the general ticket.

Last week the emigration to this port was unusually small, evidently a result of the war in Europe. Not more than one-half the usual number of emigrants were landed at Castle Garden, the decrease being chiefly among the Germans, who are the most desirable of any nationality which is represented. So long as the present war lasts we may expect this state of things to continue, for the Germans are enthusiastic in favor of the war, and less inclined than usual to evade military duty.

The accounts of stabbing cases published in another part of this paper show how great is the necessity for an enforcement of the law in relation to concealed weapons. For every single instance we have of men drawing knives in the heat of passion, there must be at least scores of people in a similar station who carry about a stiletto blade, ostensibly for purposes of defense. As we have again and again insisted, there is no statute on our records of whose enforcement we have more urgent need than that against the carrying of concealed weapons. Its provisions have been glossed over and evaded till it has practically become a dead letter, and an abuse which is the cause of half the acts of ruffianism that occur among us is set down as being justified by the very state of things it has aided so powerfully to bring about.

There is an increasing disposition upon the part of our Northern constituencies to return their ablest representatives to Congress. The prospect is that the next Congress will have a very large number of old members. Before the rebellion it was a peculiarity of the South that it retained its most acceptable representatives, while the North was continually sending new men. The result was that the South excercised a greater influence upon the national legislation than the North. We trust that hereafter a different course will be pursued by the Northern people, and that good men will not be dismissed until better ones are found.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* is informed by a gentleman who has recently returned to Georgia from a Northern tour, that Gen. FRANK BLAIR bitterly regrets having fought against the South during the war, and would give his right arm if he could only recall the past. Gen. BLAIR belongs to that wing of the Democracy which believes in keeping up the struggle between the North and South on reconstruction and the negro—believing them to be "live issues"—and dissents from the policy of acceptance recently put forward by the New-York *World* and Chicago *Times*. These stories may or may not be true—probably they are a little of both.

According to the basis of representation agreed upon by the State Central Committee, the approaching Republican State Convention will consist of 412 members, which seems to us to be a larger body than was advisable. Yet there are those who favor a numerous representation in our conventions, as tending to insure greater freedom from undue influences. We fail to discover wherein a body as large as our Assembly is any more liable to be packed than one twice as large.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The General Conference Postponed on Account of the War.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, held in this City, the following action was taken by unanimous vote of those present, and with the concurence of a large number of members who, being absent from the City, sent their opinions in writing:—

The Executive Committee have received, with profound regret, intelligence that the war now raging between France and Prussia renders it probable that the attendance of foreign delegates will be interrupted. Telegraphic dispatches from France and Germany were received immediately after the declaration of war, requesting the postponement of the Conference because of the inability of the delegates from those countries to attend. To those dispatches a reply was sent by cable that our arrangements had gone so far we could not postpone the Conference. Telegraphic dispatches were then received from Holland, Switzerland and England, giving the united judgment of the Alliances in all those countries that the Conference, for the reason mentioned, should be postponed. The British organization, in their dispatch, express their decided concurrence in this opinion of the Continental branches. Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, and President AIKEN, of Union College, being in England, sent to us a joint dispatch, stating that the war and its complications render the attendance of European delegates impracticable, and will destroy the international character of the Conference, if it should be held under existing circumstances. So vast an amount of time, labor and care, has been expended already upon the preparation for the Conference, so deep is the interest now felt in it [illegible] people of [illegible] the friends [illegible] to the call [illegible] nothing but imperative necessity could justify a second postponement of the Conference. But the Divine will is now most clearly expressed in the mighty events now transpiring in Europe, in the unanimous vote of our brethren there, and in the concurrence of [illegible] home, who have been consulted as far as practicable. Our sympathies are strongly enlisted in behalf of the Christian brethren whose lands are now involved in the miseries of war, and our prayers are and shall be offered that God may avert its calamities from them, and speedily restore unto them the blessings of peace. We recognize [illegible] case, with [illegible] with the [illegible] countries [illegible] ing positions [illegible] wisdom and [illegible] social and [illegible] put the occasion [illegible] their offices [illegible] General Conference [illegible] these brethren [illegible] character and the object of an International Evangelical Council. To postpone the Conference until [illegible] fore, inevitable, but the Infinite Wisdom which has ordered these events, will, we have no doubt, also overrule the postponement to the furtherance of the Gospel, and to the accomplishment of still greater results than would otherwise have reached by the Conference of the present year. Therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States with great reluctance [illegible] ances in [illegible] and Switzerland [illegible] was to be held in New-York, Sept. 22, 1870, be postponed on account of the war in Europe, which renders their attendance impracticable, [illegible] ence is hereby postponed [illegible] year, and until such time as the providence of God shall open the way for the proposed convocation.

2. That notice of this action be sent to the European and American members who were expected to attend, and that it be published in the papers.

3. That the thanks of the Executive Committee are hereby presented to those families and proprietors of hotels who proffered their hospitalities to the expected members of the Conference, and we cherish the hope that they may yet have the pleasure of having their guests with them at a future day; and that our thanks are also tendered to the railroad and steamship companies, and others who by donations of money, or otherwise, proffered their aid to the success of the Conference.

4. That the Executive Committee have received with great satisfaction the generous invitation of the Christian people of Buffalo, for the foreign delegates to visit Buffalo and Niagara Falls as their guests, [illegible] in returning [illegible] press the hope [illegible] of the people [illegible] of the Alliance [illegible]

5. That as the outbreak of war between Christian countries in the nineteenth century furnishes an occasion for deep humiliation before God, we should double our prayers and labors for the hastening of the day when the Prince of Peace shall rule over all nations and they shall learn war no more.

6. That we thankfully rejoice in the happy influence which the preparations for the Alliance Conference have already had in bringing Christians of all denominations into closer fellowship and co-operation, and that we [illegible] throughout [illegible] and West, [illegible] Alliances, to [illegible] mote the great [illegible] cess of the Conference [illegible] convened.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, President.
S. IRENÆUS PRIME, } Secretaries.
PHILIP SCHAFF, }

The Author of "Vanity Fair."

From the World, Aug. 7.

The only high writer of fiction since the days of SCOTT [illegible] is in the Abbey; who, seven years ago, died sleeping in his bed; whose children, two motherless girls, sorrowed meekly; whose family treasures were not greedily divided; whose walls [illegible] from his [illegible] modest fortune; [illegible] America without either slandering or flattering us; who [illegible] and left behind him [illegible] personally [illegible] his works, [illegible] literally bloom [illegible] us as we write [illegible] can girl which will tell a tale of [illegible] says she, "I [illegible] ERAY's books, [illegible] how much [illegible] the purest pleasure I have ever known, filled with thankfulness [illegible] been given [illegible] way." This is the track which he left behind him here.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE VIRGINIA DISASTER.

Names of Some of the Injured—The Wounded Attended to.

ALLEGHANY, Va., Aug. 7.—By the accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, last night, Mr. POLLARD, a contractor on the road, and his family, and Mr. HOGE, of Staunton, were badly wounded. Mr. GREEN, reported to be from Hanover County, is wounded. Everything possible is being done to alleviate the suffering of the wounded. No ladies were hurt.

List of the Killed and Wounded—Nine Bodies Identified—Fifteen Persons Wounded—Cause of the Accident.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 7.—All the killed and wounded by the railroad accident at Jerry's Run, have been identified, excepting one laboring man, a foreigner. Below is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—Major James G. Porter, Lexington, Va. Col. William Boulwer, King and Queen, Va.; McMitt Paxon, Vicksburg, Miss.; John Morrisell, Uniontown, Va.; J. Boyd Hedley, Morristown, N. J.; N. McNorfleet, Richmond, Va.; P. B. Miner, Richmond, Va.; Geo. T. Cobb, Ex-State Senator of New-Jersey; Dr. T. N. Read, Danville, Va.

Wounded—Samuel B. Hance, Prince George County, Md., severely in the head; Everett Early, Charlottesville, badly bruised; Robert Ford, Hungary Station, Henrico County, Va., badly in the head and left shoulder; Isham Ford, Hungary Station, dangerously in the head; John Green, of King George County, Va., seriously in stomach and back; Thomas J. Winston, Richmond, Va., slightly in back; William Clements, Henrico County, Va., severely in the head; Edward Harris, Hanover County, Va., slightly; Charles E. Hodge, Stanton, Va., badly; John I. Pollard, Montgomery, seriously, but not dangerously; Col. Jordan, railroad superintendent, Mobile, Ala., severely, but not dangerously; Mr. Kelley, Staunton, Va., hurt internally badly; George Tice, slightly; W. A. Wood, Baltimore, Md., slightly; W. Crump, Richmond, Va., seriously.

The accident was caused by the hind truck of the coach next to the last car running off the track, after passing over the trestle-work and curve in the road at Jerry Run, two miles from Alleghany Station, and eight miles from White Sulphur Springs. The train was running at the rate of only six miles an hour, and up a very steep grade. The conductor discovered the car off the track and pulled the alarm-bell, and the train was taken up in a very short space, but the car that was off the track went over the bank. It is supposed that the accident is the result of the sudden breaking of a wheel. The killed will be transported to Richmond in the morning, except PAXTON and son, who will be sent to Lexington. The railroad officials have done everything in their power for the wounded. A special train was dispatched from here with surgeons as soon as the accident was known. A portion of the wounded are at Jerry's Run.

POLYGAMY.

Reception of Rev. Dr. Newman at Salt Lake—His Correspondence with Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 7.—Rev. Dr. NEWMAN and party have been received with marked attention by the Federal generals and other Gentile residents of this city, and they created a very favorable impression. Mr. NEWMAN has held a correspondence with BRIGHAM YOUNG, which closed late last evening. Mr. NEWMAN informed BRIGHAM YOUNG that he had arrived to debate the Bible doctrine against polygamy, in accordance with the challenge he had received from BRIGHAM YOUNG. YOUNG disclaimed ever giving, or knowing anything about any challenge. Mr. NEWMAN expressed disappointment given after receiving YOUNG'S disclaimer. Mr. NEWMAN accepted an invitation to preach this evening in the Methodist Meeting-house. Meanwhile, Orson Pratt and other apostles called and incidentally remarked that NEWMAN could preach in the Tabernacle if ORSON PRATT could do the same in the Metropolitan Church at Washington. NEWMAN made no reply. Afterwards YOUNG wrote, inviting him to preach in the Tabernacle, but NEWMAN, having made other arrangements, declined. It is universally considered that BRIGHAM has backed out, for NEWMAN would be too much for him. The following is the correspondence:

MR. NEWMAN TO BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6, 1870.

To President Brigham Young:

SIR: In acceptance of your challenge given in your journal, the Salt Lake *Telegraph*, of the 3d of May last, to discuss the question, "Does the Bible sanction polygamy?" I have hereby to inform you that I am now ready to hold a public debate with you, as the head of the Mormon Church, upon the above question, under such regulations as may be agreed upon for the said discussion, and I suggest, for our mutual convenience, that either by yourself or by two gentlemen whom you shall designate, you may meet two gentlemen whom I shall select for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for the debate with as little delay as possible. May I hope for a reply at your earliest convenience, and at least not later than 3 o'clock today? Respectfully, J. P. NEWMAN.

YOUNG TO NEWMAN.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6, 1870.

Rev. J. P. Newman.

SIR: Yours of even date has just been received in answer to which I have to inform you that no challenge was ever given by me to any person throughout the columns of the Salt Lake *Daily Telegraph*, and that this is the first intimation I have received that any such challenge ever appeared. You have been misinformed with regard to the Salt Lake *Daily Telegraph*. It is not my journal, but was owned and edited by Dr. FULLER, of Chicago, who was not a member of our Church, and I was not acquainted with its columns. Respectfully, BRIGHAM YOUNG.

NEWMAN TO YOUNG.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 15, 1870.

President Brigham Young:

SIR—I confess my disappointment at the contents of your note in reply to mine of this date. In the far East it is impossible to distinguish the local relations between yourself and those papers which advocate the interests of your Church, and when the copy of the *Telegraph* containing the article of the 3d of May last reached Washington the only construction upon it by my friends was that it was a challenge to come to your city to discuss the Bible doctrine of Poligamy. I have chosen to put a different construction upon that article. To take no further notice of it, you could then have adopted *Telegraph* as your organ, and the said article as a challenge which I either could not or dared not accept. That I am justified in this construction is clear from the following facts: The article in the *Telegraph* of May 2 contains these expressions. Alluding to my sermon, as reported in the New-York *Herald*, it says: "The discussion was a lenthened argument to prove that the Bible does not sustain polygamy. The sermon should have been delivered in the new Tabernacle in this city, with 10,000 people to listen to it, and then Elder ORSON PRATT, or some prominent Mormon, should have had a hearing on the other side, and the people be allowed to decide. Dr. NEWMAN, by his very sermon, recognizes the religious element of the question. Let us have a fair contest of peaceful argument, and let the best man win. We will publish their notices in the *Telegraph*, and report their discourses as far as possible, use every influence in our power, if any is needed, to secure them the biggest halls and crowded congregations, and we are satisfied that every opportunity will be given them to conduct a campaign. We base this last remark on a statement made last week in the Tabernable by President GEORGE A. SMITH, that the public halls throughout the Territory have been and would be open for clergymen of all denominations coming to Utah to preach. Come on, and convert them by the peaceful influences of the Bible, instead of using the means now proposed. Convince them by reason and Scriptural arguments, and no Cullom bill will be required."

I understand the article containing the above expressions was written by Elder SLOAN, of the Mormon Church, and at that time associate editor of the *Telegraph*, and that he was and has since been in constant intercourse with yourself. The expressions in the said article, as above cited, were the foundation of the impression throughout the country that a challenge had thus been given through the columns of the *Telegraph*, and as such I myself had no alternative, but so to regard and accept it. I may add that I am informed that an impression prevailed here in Utah that a challenge had been given and accepted. Under this impression I have acted from that day to this, having myself both spoken of and seen allusions to the anticipated discussion in several prominent papers of the country. It was not until after my arrival in your city last evening, in pursuance of this impression, that I learned the fact that the same elder SLOAN, in the issue of the Salt Lake *Herald* of Aug. 3, attempts, for the first time, to disabuse the public of the idea so generally prevalent. Still acting in good faith and knowing that you had never denied or recalled the challenge of the 3d of May, I informed you of my presence in your city and of the object of my visit here. My note this morning, with your reply, will serve to put the matter before the public in its true light and dispel the impression of every man in all parts of the country that such a challenge had been given, and that such a discussion would be held. Following that, I have now fully discharged my share of the responsibility on the case. It only remains for me to subscribe myself respectfully, J. P. NEWMAN.

YOUNG TO NEWMAN.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6, 1870.

Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman:

SIR: It will be a pleasure to us if you will address our congregation to-morrow, in the small tabernacle, at 10 A. M., or, should you prefer it, in the new tabernacle, at 2 P. M., same instant, or both morning and evening.

Respectfully, BRIGHAM YOUNG.

P. S.—I hope to hear from you immediately. B. Y.

NEWMAN TO YOUNG.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6.—8 P. M.

President Brigham Young:

SIR,—In reply to your note, just received, to preach in the Tabernacle to-morrow, I have to say that, after disclaiming and declining, as you have done today, the discussions which I came here to hold, other arrangements to speak in the city were accepted by me which will preclude my compliance with your invitation.

Respectfully, J. P. NEWMAN.

The Methodists gave Mr. Newman a reception last evening.

TENNESSEE.

Pension Operations of Representative Butler—The Succession to His Seat Already Spoken of.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A letter from Greenville., Tenn., just received here, to be submitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, states that Representative R. R. BUTLER, of that Congressional District, commenced his pension and bounty speculations in October, 1867; and among the serious charges against him is that he procured back-pay and allowances to the amount of $400, but gave only $40 to the widow in whose behalf it was obtained. Further, that he made a business of having bills passed by Congress, the recipients of the benefits paying him one-half of the sum; and that he obtained a pension for a man who had served as a Confederate soldier, never having been in the Union Army. BUTLER and his son keep a store, and compel those for whom the father receives pensions to take out the amount in groceries at a large advance over the usual price. A. H. PETTIBONE, it is stated, will be the Republican candidate for Congress, and that ANDREW JOHNSON will yet be the candidate of the Democrats, though "JIM" WHITE now has "the inside track."

The Election—Result in the First Congressional District.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 6.—The election returns from the First District show an increased Democratic gain and a Democratic victory.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Habeas Corpus from a United States Court to Produce Kirk's Prisoners—Arrest of Turner, of the Raleigh Sentinel—The Election.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7.—GEO. W. BROOKS, Judge of the United States District Court, in the District of North Carolina, has issued a writ of habeas corpus for all citizens now held by Col. KIRK, under the order of Gov. HOLDEN, to appear before him at Salisbury, where he opens the Court to-morrow. The United States Marshal leaves to-night to serve the writ.... J. TURNER, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, was arrested at his home in Sillsboro', Orange County, which county has never been declared in a state of insurrection, by a detachment of Holden's militia from Alamance County.... The State has gone Democratic by a large majority, and from all appearances the Democrats have a two thirds majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Democrats also elected five of the seven Congressmen.

THE EAST.

Almost a Riot in Boston—A Policeman Fires into a Crowd—Four Boys Wounded.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, in South Cove District, near the Old Colony Railroad Depot, there was disturbance, which threatened to become a serious riot. Policeman CLAYTON arrested a young boy named RICHARD BURKE, when a crowd collected, and an attempt was made to rescue him. The officer fired four shots into the crowd, all of which took effect, wounding seriously HUGH MCSHANE, only seven years old, in the back of the neck; a boy named HAYES, in the thigh; THOMAS DRISCOLL, thirteen years old, in the leg, and a little boy, name not known, in the left breast. A very large and excited crowd rushed to the scene, and brickbats and paving-stones began to fly pretty freely, but a force of Police arriving, the crowd dispersed.

THE WEST.

Progress of the Kansas Pacific Railroad—Desperadoes in Denver, Colorado—Lynch Law Proposed.

DENVER, Colorado, Aug. 5.—Four-and-a-quarter miles of track were laid on the Kansas-Pacific Railroad, yesterday, leaving a gap of only thirty-four miles, which will be closed next week. Garroting, fights and burglaries are becoming so frequent in this city that the people talk of organizing a vigilance committee to hang a few of the desperadoes.

THE SOUTH.

Grass Worms in the Cotton Fields—Large Field of Corn—The American Dental Association.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 6.—The Little Rock (Ark.,) *Gazette*, says: We have read carefully our State exchanges, and find what was at first supposed to be the cotton worm proves to be the grass worm. Some little damage has been done, but with favorable weather during the next six weeks the cotton crop will prove satisfactory in every respect. Corn may be considered made, and the yield will be larger than any for years.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 7.—The American Dental Association has changed the place of the next annual meeting from Atlanta, Ga., to White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ELMIRA, Aug. 7.—JARVIS LANGDON, a prominent resident of this city, died last evening after an illness of several months. He was widely known for his public and private liberality, and his decease causes general sorrow. His funeral will take place at 5 P. M. Monday. Business will be suspended at the time.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Aug. 7.—President GRANT has appointed LEE L. HYDE Postmaster at this place, vice PATTERSON, removed. HYDE is a warm supporter of SESSIONS for Congress.

INFALLIBILITY.

Scenes in the Council at Rome—Efforts of the Minority Bishops.

The Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writes under date of July 18:

This morning the Council of the Vatican held its fourth public session in the presence and under the presidency of the Pope. There were very few spectators, and but two or three of the minor powers were represented in the diplomatic tribune, the rest of the diplomatic body having followed the example of the representatives of France, Austria, and Prussia, who, in accordance with the intention mentioned in my last, absented themselves from the ceremony. The Vatican made a strong whip for the majority, and brought together 533 prelates, though the number was largely made up of Bishops *in partibus*. A hundred and ten Bishops now in Rome refused to attend the sitting, the bold policy of signifying their dissent by a public vote having, as I anticipated, been given up. The dogmatic constitution, De Ecclesia Christi, with the chapter defining infallibility, was put to the vote, and only two Bishops were found courageous enough to exclaim aloud, "Non placet." These dissentients were Monsignor RICCIO, Bishop of Cajaezo, in Sicily, and an American Bishop, whose name I was unable to learn. The superstitious consider it ominous that a violent storm burst over the cathedral at the commencement of the proceedings and lasted till their close. The orders for a salvo from Fort St. Angelo and a jubilant peal from all the bells of Rome had been countermanded, but the solemnity was not unheralded, and the Pope proclaimed himself infallible amid peals of thunder and terrific flashes of lightning.

The Pope closed the proceedings with a short allocution. Immediately after the proclamation of the dogma the Austrian Ambassador quitted Rome. The officers and soldiers of the Roman legion have, since the outbreak of the war, unanimously demanded permission to return to France.

On Saturday, the Bishops of the minority held a conference in the apartments of Cardinal RAUSCHER, and after a long debate sent a deputation to the commission for dogma with a conciliatory proposition relative to infallibility. This was rejected by the Commission, and the deputation then obtained an interview with the Pope. Here they were equally unsuccessful, and the Holy Father peremptorily refused to make the slightest modification in the scheme. He was no doubt well informed as to the wavering spirit of the Bishops, which soon showed itself clearly in a resolution to absent themselves from the public sitting, where, in fact, they had but to vote *non placet* to achieve all they desired. They are meeting the proclamation of the dogma by a protest which they sign *stante pede*, but in Rome they and their protest are alike regarded with indifference.

WASHINGTON.

Suicide of Another Frenchman—A Sad Life—Frauds on Soldiers—Reports on Cuba—Mrs. Lincoln and Her Pension.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Pension Office has learned that claim agents in various sections are writing to their clients, wherever rates heretofore agreed upon fall below the schedule of fees lately published, assuring them that it is necessary to immediately forward a new agreement at advanced rates. Claimants should know that nothing of the kind is needed, and further, that the Commissioner revises all fees under the new law, and cuts down such as he deems unfair. The office has a list of over fifty firms which it has detected in making excessive charges, and in most cases the money has been refunded. Those who refuse to repay are to be prosecuted. A number of arrests are soon to be made, where the agents have retained checks for bounty to the extent of the fees.

SUICIDE OF ANOTHER FRENCHMAN.

The Private Secretary of the Counselor of the French Legation committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself with a pistol just below the heart. He lived about four hours after doing the deed. He left letters saying that he was sick in body and mind, and wanted the rest and peace he hoped to find in the grave. He was a Count, and belonged to one of the first families of France, but had lived in this country several years under an assumed name, and his secret was known to but a few intimate friends. He served with credit in our army during the war, and had a very complimentary letter from Gen. GRANT for services in the Vicksburg campaign. For the last year he has held a clerkship in the Interior Department. He was a person of culture and good habits. Two or three years ago he married a lady in Brooklyn, who represented herself as a widow, saying that her husband had been killed in the war. Some months afterward he made his appearance, coming from Havana. The three had a talk and an amicable understanding; the woman returned to her first husband, and the French gentlemen came to Washington and ultimately married here again without getting a divorce from the first woman. Her husband recently died in New-York, and she was then anxious to regain the Frenchman, and has been in this city of late. It is presumed by his friends that the complications arising out of this matter led him to commit suicide. He was a modest and unassuming gentleman, and was held in esteem by those who knew him. He did not leave much property, but had an insurance of $5,000 on his life, taken out a month or six weeks ago.

REPORTS FROM CUBA.

The Spanish Minister was over here a day or two ago. Dispatches, which he received the middle of last week from Havana, reported things as going on well in Cuba. Arrangements are making to elect Deputies during the Fall for seats in the Spanish Cortes, and it is presumed they will be received as those from Porto Rico were received last Spring. The term of service of a considerable proportion of the troops on the island is about to expire, and this is why more are to be sent over from Spain. There is no intention at present of increasing the force, DE RODAS saying that it is not necessary.

THE TWO RESCUED INDIAN GIRLS.

It will be remembered that the last session of Congress passed an act, naming two girls recovered from the Kiowa Indians, HELEN and HELOISE LINCOLN, and appropriated $5,000 to support them. They were taken to an asylum in this District and baptized with their new names, the older girl protesting that she had been baptized once, and that her name was HELEN KIRKPATRICK. The family and friends have sent such evidence here as to fully identify the children, and they are to be returned, Congressional names and all.

COTTON CAPTURED DURING THE WAR.

A decree was recently issued by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, reversing a former decree of the Court ordering that money resulting from cotton captured by the Red River expedition during the war, be paid over to the Navy Pension fund. The last decree orders money to be distributed to the captors, but the Attorney-General decided on the 1st inst. that as the money had been placed in the Treasury by the first decree, the Court had no further jurisdiction over it, and it must go to the Pension fund.

MRS. LINCOLN AND HER PENSION.

One of the papers here notes that a gentleman in Philadelphia has read a letter from Mrs. LINCOLN, in grateful acknowledgement of the action of Congress in voting her a pension of $3,000 per year. She is in Germany, and will remain there for the present. Her case is so exceptional in character that the Pension Office will facilitate her in drawing the money as it becomes due.

THE UNITED STATES TO FRANCE.

The State Department yesterday acknowledged a communication of the French Minister, notifying our Government of the declaration of war against Prussia. It contains reference to the completeness of our neutrality, and an assurance that the United States would exert itself to enforce all their provisions with strictest impartiality.

POLITICAL.

Another Candidate for Governor of New York.

The Binghamton (N. Y.) *Republican* nominates Major-Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON, of Broome County, as a candidate for Governor of the State of New-York. "We need a soldier for our standard-bearer," says the editor. "He should be one of the noblest Romans of them all; a man who has stood in the fore-front, whose heart was in the cause, and who sees that in the political contest of today the same vital principles are at stake—though in a lesser degree—that were involved in the rebellion. With a candidate who would unite all Republicans, and bring all the soldiers without regard to party to his support, we should have a good prospect of success.

Gen. ROBINSON'S record as a soldier covers a period of nearly thirty-five years. Beginning his military education in 1835, he served in Florida, in the Western States and Territories; in Mexico, participating in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey; in the rebellion, first protecting Fort McHenry, which had, so to speak, only a handful of men, from seizure by the citizens of Baltimore, and keeping its guns turned on the city; then made Colonel of the first regiment enlisted in Michigan; soon raised to the command of a brigade; fighting in KEARNEY'S division."

Supposed Abduction—Mysterious Disappearance of a Young Girl from Louisville, Ky.

The *Courier-Journal* of the 5th inst. says:

"On last Saturday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, Miss MARY BELLE DEWITT, aged sixteen years, mysteriously disappeared from her home, No. 156 East Market-street, between Preston and Jackson, where her father keeps a tavern known as 'The Farmer's Home.' For some months a number of hucksters from Indiana have been in the habit of stopping with Mr. DEWITT, and it is thought that among the number there is one who has endeavored to accomplish her ruin by enticing her away from home. The circumstances, so far as known, regarding her leaving home, are about as follows: On a recent visit to this city the huckster suspected of enticing her away was very attentive to her, and after his departure from the city a correspondence between the young lady and him was carried on, and it is supposed that an arrangement was made to abduct her. She left her home as stated above, remarking to a servant in the house that she was going out shopping and would return in an hour. She did not return that night or Sunday night, and on Monday her father set out on a journey into Indiana in search of her. On the New-Albany ferry-boat he ascertained that a wagon containing a girl of her description had crossed on Saturday, unaccompanied by any one, and that on the same day a wagon of the right description had crossed on the same boat, but at different times. Mr. DEWITT hastily pursued the fleeing parties, and, upon the road, ascertained from persons that a wagon, containing a man and girl answering the description of the fugitives, had passed various points. The father succeeded in tracing his daughter to a point just this side of Fredericksburg, Ind., where all trace of the missing girl was lost. He then went twelve miles beyond that village to the house of the man whom, he thought, had inveigled her away from home, and, upon accusing the man, he denied all knowledge of the affair. Mr. DEWITT then retraced his steps toward this city, and when he arrived at Fredericksburg again he found a man who had seen the girl in the wagon with the huckster, and knew that she had gone beyond Fredericksburg. Mr. DEWITT returned home yesterday almost heart-broken at the thought of giving up his daughter in such a mysterious manner, but says that he intends continuing the search. The name of the man who is supposed to be the abducter is well known, and on his arrival in the city today will be arrested. Mr. DEWITT and family are very respectable, and recently removed to this city from Washington County, and engaged in the hotel business. The missing girl is rather heavy set, has dark-red hair, blue eyes, low forehead, and rather a pleasant look. Mr. DEWITT offers a reward of $50 to any person giving information by which her whereabouts can be traced."

THE RIVER RHINE.

Reminiscences of a Tour on that Historical River.

The following reminiscences, by a reporter of the TIMES, of a tour made in the Rhine valley when he was a student at the University of Heidelberg, may prove of interest to our readers at the present time:

The Rhine rises in Switzerland, flows through the Lake of Constance, passes the Falls at Schaffhausen, and flowing from east to west constitutes for some distance the boundary between Switzerland and Germany, (Baden.) At Basel, Switzerland, where it is bridged, it then takes a northerly course, forming the boundary between France and Germany, (Baden.) From where the Lauter River, on the west side, empties into the Rhine at the southern boundary of Rhenish Bavaria, the Rhine ceases to wash France. Thence it flows in a northerly and north-westerly direction all the way through Germany, till it enters near Nymegen, Holland, the latter country, where it is divided into several branches, and empties into the North Sea. The principal French city near the Rhine is Strasbourg, through which city the River Ill flows, emptying a little way below into the Rhine, on its west side. Strasbourg, numbering fifty and some odd thousand inhabitants, is strongly fortified, and connected with Kehl, on the right (German) bank of the Rhine, by a bridge. On the German (Baden) side, opposite France there are several small cities on the Rhine. Rastadt, near which city is the renowned watering-place, Baden-Baden, and also Carlsruhe, the capital of Baden, are both situated several miles off the Rhine. Nearly opposite Carlsruhe, where, on the west side, the Lauter River empties into the Rhine, is the southern boundary line of Rhenish Bavaria, (Palatinate) which is altogether west of the Rhine. That part of the Palatinate (German "Pfalz") between the Hardt Mountains and the river is distinguished for its fertility and excellent vineyards. Renowned for their vineyards are also Waehenheim, Forst and Deidesheim. The scenery along the Hardt Mountains is exceedingly fine, and many a castle in ruins on those mountains looks toward the Rhine. The principal cities of Rhenish Bavaria, Neustadt, Landau, Zweibruecken and Spires—have each from 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, while Kaiserlautern has about 15,000. These are all wealthy cities. Spires is renowned on account of historical events which occurred there and also for its cathedral. Beside those cities the Palatinate is covered with a large number of towns and villages. At Mannheim, situated on the right bank of the Rhine, and the chief commercial city of Baden, numbering twenty and some odd thousand inhabitants, the Neckar, one of the chief tributaries of the Rhine, empties into it on the east side. On the Neckar, whose banks are covered with vines, the following principal cities are situated: Tuebingen, renowned for its university; Stuttgart, the capital of Wurtemberg; Heilbronn, and Heidelberg, also renowned for its university, and Mannheim—the latter at the confluence of the Rhine and Neckar. At the latter city the Rhine is bridged, connecting it with Ludwigshafen, in Rhenish Bavaria. Further on, Worms, a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, and renowned in history from LUTHER'S Reformation, is situated on the left bank of the Rhine. Following the course of the river the next large city on it, situated on the left bank is Mayence, (German, Mainz.) There opposite the city on the east side of the Main River, the largest of the tributaries of the Rhine, empties into it. At the confluence of both rivers, Kastel is situated, connected by a bridge with Mayence. The difference in the color of the waters of these rivers is similar to that of the Mississippi and Missouri at their confluence. On the banks of the Main, which is as wide as the Rhine, and is renowned for its beautiful valley and excellent vineyards, are the cities of Wurzburg, Bavaria, where there is a university, and Frankfort-on-the-Main. At Mayence the Rhine is wider than at any other point in its whole course, being about three miles. Mayence numbers about 50,000 inhabitants, and is one of the strongest German fortresses. It has a large cathedral, from the steeple of which one of the finest views on the Rhine is presented to the eye. The city is renowned by historical events, and has a bronze monument of GUTTERBERG, the inventor of the art of printing. At Mayence the world-renowned beauties of the Rhine commence, and extend along the course of the river as far as Bonn. A little way below Mayence, on the right bank, Biebrich, with its beautiful castle, is situated. Some miles distant from Bieberich, and off the river, a little east, is the celebrated watering-place, Wiesbaden. From Mayence to Bingen the river flows from east to west, and then it takes again a north-westerly course. Between those two cities the banks are hilly and covered with vineyards which supply the best brands of wines. No other names but Johannisberg, Ruedesheim, and Geisenheim need be mentioned in this connection. At Ruedesheim the Rhine is again about two miles wide, while during the rest of its course through Germany it is not more than a mile in width. Bingen is situated on the left bank of the river, where the Nahe River empties into it on the south side. The watering-place, Kreuznach, is situated on the Nahe, which flows through an interesting valley. Bingen, with its environs, is, for natural beauties, one of the finest spots on the Rhine, and perhaps one of the finest on any river in the world. The natural beauties are increased by the Kloppburg, a famous ruin, Ehrenfels, a handsome castle on the bluffs at the left bank of the river, the Rochus chapel on a hill, the Broemserburg, an ancient tower at Ruedesheim, and the Mice Tower, in the river, well known from the story connected with it. Below this tower and near it is the Bingen Hole, where rocks obstruct navigation and leave only a small opening (hole) for it. From the Niederwald, a bluff opposite Bingen, on the right bank, one enjoys the finest view over the neighborhood. Below Bingen the banks consist, on both sides, of high bluffs, nearly as far as Stolzenfels. Many ruined and several restored castles are seen on these bluffs along the river. Besides, there are many interesting small cities and villages. Below Bacharach there is a castle-like building in the river, called the Pfalz, where BLUCHER in 1814 crossed the Rhine with his troops in the campaign against NAPOLEON I. which ended at Waterloo. A short distance above St. Goar, on the right bank, is the Loreley-rock, made famous by a poem of HEINRICH HEINE. Several castles in ruins are seen in the neighborhood of St. Goar. Below Boppard and near Coblentz there is the finest castle on the Rhine, on its left bank—the Stolzenfels. A few miles above Coblentz, on the east side, the Lahn River empties into the Rhine. On the Lahn, only a short distance from its mouth, is the now historical watering-place of Ems, located in a narrow valley, between high bluffs. The City of Coblentz (German, "Coblenz,") numbering about 20,000 inhabitants, is situated on the left bank of the Rhine, where the Moselle River, one of its principal tributaries, empties into it. The Moselle receives in its upper course the Saar River. The Moselle comes from France, and on it the French fortresses, Metz and Thionville, are situated. The chief German city located on this river is Treves, (German, "Trier.") On the banks of the Moselle also grow famous wines. Both the Rhine and Moselle are bridged at Coblentz. This city is a strong fortress, and opposite the city, on the right bank of the Rhine, on a rocky bluff, is the German Gibraltar, the Fortress Ehrenbreitstein. Coblentz ranks equal with Bingen in the magnificence of its beautiful scenery. From the ramparts of the Fortress Ehrenbreitstein a view is presented to the eye which is rarely equaled anywhere on the Rhine. From Stolzenfels the valley widens again. Below Coblentz prominent places on the Rhine are Neuwied, Andernach and Sinzig, near which latter city the Ahr River, particularly renowned for the wine growing in its valley, empties into the Rhine on its left side. Further below, on the right bank of the Rhine, is Koenigswinter. Near this place, on the right side of the river, is the Siebengebirge, a mountain range with seven distinct peaks, of which the Drachenfels (dragon-rock) and Oelberg (olive mountain) are the highest. In the neighborhood there is an island called Nonnenwerth in the river, and opposite to it on the left bank is the ruin Rolandseck. That part of the Rhine Valley also competes in beauty with Bingen and Coblentz. From both the Drachenfels and Rolandseck the finest view of the immediate neighborhood is obtained, while from the former, one overlooks the Rhine Valley for many miles up and down, with its numberless thrifty cities, towns and villages. The finest vineyards are to be seen in that part of the valley. A few miles below Koenigswinter is the City of Bonn, situated on the left bank of the Rhine. This city numbers about 18,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its University and fine scenery. The city was the birth-place of BEETHOVEN, and has a bronze monument of the great composer. Opposite Bonn the Sieg River empties on the east side into the Rhine. The next large city below on the Rhine, on its left bank, is Cologne, (German, "Koeln.") This is one of the oldest and historically most renowned cities of Germany, numbering about 100,000 inhabitants. Its cathedral is considered a wonder of architecture. The Rhine is bridged there, connecting Cologne with Deutz. The river is deepest and has its most rapid current there. The banks are level now, and remain so to the mouth of the river. Another large German city on the right bank of the Rhine, below Cologne, is Duesseldorf, numbering about 30,000 inhabitants. Above this city the Erft River empties on the west side, and below, at Ruhrort the Ruhr River, and at Wesel, the Lippe River, both on the east side, into the Rhine. The Rhinelanders, meaning the Germans living in those parts of Germany near and on the Rhine, are of course by common language and literature, linked with and kindred to the rest of the German people. When, in 1840, under LOUIS PHILIPPE, the cession of the German territory, west of the Rhine, to France was talked about by the French, a poem was written by a German named NICOLAUS BECKER, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm in Germany. It commenced with the following verse, translated in rhyme:

"The French, they shall not have it,
The free, the German Rhine,
Although they much covet it,
Like wolves they for it whine."

The last verse ended with the assurance that the French would not get the Rhine ere the last German slain would rest on its bottom.

THE TORNAEO DISASTER.

Explosion on Lake Ontario—Three Men Killed—Statement of Capt. Ferris.

From the Oswego Press, Aug. 6.

About 3 o'clock this morning many of our citizens were awakened by a sharp explosion, which is described as sounding as though a safe had been blown open, but only a few were seriously disturbed about it. Later, however, intelligence was received that the tug *Tornado*, of SMITH & POST'S line, had blown up about a mile and a half out, and that Capt. MANWARRING and two others were killed. As soon as possible, the reporters obtained an interview with Capt. GEO. N. FERRIS, who was aboard the *Tornado*, and from whom we get the following statement of the terrible affair: About 1 o'clock this morning, the *Tornado* steamed out of the harbor, being a night boat, to lie in wait for vessels that required towing in. Aboard of her were Capt. W. H. MANWARRING, the officer in command; Capt. GEO. N. FERRIS, formerly of the *Franklin*, but who was lately transferred to the *Tornado*, and alternated with Capt. MANWARRING—MOSES ACKERSON, engineer, PATRICK CLARK, fireman, ZEBULON STONE, deck hand, and MARY STONE, cook. They ran up opposite Sheldon's Point, and lay to about a mile and a half off shore. About 3 o'clock it appears they were about starting out, and Capt. MANWARRING sat on the seat in the wheel-house, STONE sat forward on the look-out, the cook was below in the cabin, and FERRIS and CLARK were sitting on the fan tail at the rear of the boat. FERRIS says as the engineer started her up, and when she had taken but two turns, there was a terrific explosion, and the whole of the boat, except the stern on which he and CLARK were sitting, was blown off and into a thousand fragments. It was very dark, and he could see no specific objects, and heard no sound except the whizzing of the fragments of the boat through the air, and the splashing as they struck the water. CLARK was struck by a piece of board, and appeared to be hurt, and as the part they were standing on began to sink, FERRIS made CLARK jump overboard first. He followed, and quickly securing some floating pieces, made a raft and placed CLARK on it and climbed on himself. Just then he heard a piercing shriek, and the cook came to the surface near them, clinging to a piece of the cabin. She called to FERRIS by name, asked if the men were all right and said she was safe. Capt. FERRIS rigged up a signal of distress, and about half-past 5 the tug *Dodge*, Capt. TIFFINY, descried it and went to their relief. The cook was found to be burned some, and her nervous system greatly shocked. Several tugs have been cruising about the scene of the disaster, but the bodies of Capt. MANWARRING, the engineer, and Mr. STONE, have not been found, and they must have been blown to atoms or else sent to the bottom by the explosion. Mr. STONE'S vest, much torn and covered with blood, was found floating on the water near the spot, but nothing else was to be seen except the splintered fragments of the boat. The persons drowned are Capt. W. H. MANWARRING, of this city, aged about forty-five, whose family, consisting of a wife and one daughter, live on East Second-street, between Oneida and Mohawk; ZEBULON STONE, brother of NELSON STONE, unmarried, and aged about twenty-seven; MOSES ACKERSON, aged about twenty-three, unmarried, and parents living back of Brockville, Ontario. The saddest part of this affair is that it was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the engineer, who had been asleep, and had allowed the water to get too low in the boiler, thus causing the explosion and loss of life. ACKERSON has gone to his account—he has dearly paid the forfeit of his negligence, and it is not our part to utter words of censure. He was an experienced and capable engineer, and ran the tug at Saginaw, where she was employed last year. The *Tornado* was a first-class tug-boat, and was built by MILLER, KITTS & MOORE, of Oswego. She was valued at $12,000, and was not insured.

Dueling at San Francisco—A Sporting Man Shot and Killed.

The *Alta California* of July 31 says: "Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon intense excitement was created on Montgomery-street, the immediate cause being the shooting of JAMES DOBSON by JOHN TYLER, both sporting men. JIM DOBSON has been in this city a number of years. Possessed of a quick temper, he had an ambition to strike terror into those of his own ilk, always armed. He has often, on the slightest provocation, drawn a knife or pistol and made threats to kill. He figured prominently in prize fights and at Democratic primaries. On the night of the Rudolphe-Deery billiard match for the championship, at the Pavilion, a few months since, DOBSON acted the part of a bully. Just as RUDOLPHE was about running out the game, having but one or two to go, DOBSON stepped up to the billiard-table, picked up the balls, threw them among the audience, and boldly defied any one in the house to interfere with him. The greatest excitement prevailed for a few minutes, and order was restored only by DEERY, who induced DOBSON to leave. JOHN TYLER is also a member of the sporting fraternity, and has acted as referee in several billiard matches. He is represented as being of a quiet disposition, cool and brave—one who would not be brow-beaten. It is also said that he has befriended DOBSON on numerous occasions, and had been on good terms with him until recently. From parties acquainted with both men, we learn that a few evenings since DOBSON made a 'winning' of several hundred dollars at a faro game. TYLER was present, and, being short of funds, requested the loan of a 'twenty' from DOBSON, which was refused. TYLER felt aggrieved at this apparent repudiation of friendship, but said no more about it. On Friday night they met again at a *demi monde* masquerade ball. DOBSON during the evening fired a shot into the ceiling in an ante-room; a crowd gathered, but was quickly dispersed, no damage being done to any one. DOBSON then went up to TYLER, and asked him for a light for his cigar. The latter refused, remarking, 'I don't like you.' Words passed between the two, and serious trouble would then have resulted but for the interference of several officers. It appears that an arrangement was subsequently made that they should meet each other the next day, and settle the matter on sight. TYLER and DOBSON met yesterday afternoon for the first time, on Montgomery-street, near Pine. As they approached each other, DOBSON, it is said, drew his pistol, and pointed it at TYLER, saying, 'Are you ready?' The latter replied that he was unarmed, when DOBSON told him to go and prepare himself for their next meeting. It appears that TYLER had understood from friends of DOBSON that the difficulty had been settled and there was no necessity for any further trouble. But TYLER, seeing that his opponent was bent on an affray, and knowing his desperate character, went to his room and armed himself with a six-shooter.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the two met again on Montgomery-street, a few doors from the Capital Saloon, opposite the Russ House. As they came close to each other, TYLER remarked to DOBSON, 'Draw,' and as DOBSON attempted to do so TYLER fired a shot, which entered DOBSON'S left side. Both clinched, and, while in that condition, TYLER fired another shot, which took effect in DOBSON'S right side. Officer HARMON was a few feet behind DOBSON when TYLER told him to draw, and before he could get between them the shots were fired. He instantly seized TYLER, and took him to the Station-house, followed by a large crowd. DOBSON staggered, and was caught by a number of men and carried to a drug-store. The ball first fired passed through the lappel of his coat, through the body, and was picked up in the back. The second ball, fired into the left side, passed upward and came out in the breast, about two inches to the right of where the first entered. When told by the attending physicians if he had any arrangements to make he had better do so, DOBSON said, 'Send for COLEMAN. Tell him to write to my mother.' He subsequently said, 'I did not think TYLER would murder me.' He was surrounded by several friends, and after lingering for about half an hour, he expired."

The Riot at Harrodsburg, Ky.—Five Men Killed and Several Wounded.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of the 4th inst. says: From a gentleman who arrived in the city from Harrodsburg, Ky., on yesterday, we learn the following particulars of a bloody affair in that town on Monday last:

A large number of negroes were in the town, and all of them were voting the Radical ticket. White Radicals were at the polls and challenged every Democratic voter. The election passed off quietly until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when a difficulty arose between a young man named S. R. P. LAWRENCE and a negro. They engaged in a hand-to-hand fight, and a short distance from the Court-house LAWRENCE shot the negro, and then cut his throat, nearly severing his head from his body, killing him instantly. The fight created great excitement, and in a short time about 200 negroes, armed with muskets and shot-guns, collected in the vicinity of the Court-house, and one of them shot Lawrence through the body, inflicting a wound from which he died instantly. A shot fired by the negroes struck a young man, son of Mr. GREEN JOHNSON, who was sitting near the bank, and who had taken no part in the affair, killing him instantly. W. H. HAWKINS (white) was seriously wounded, and MATT BRADSHAW (white) had his throat cut with a ball. About one dozen white men were engaged in the difficulty. Several others, beside the above named, were slightly injured. Two negroes were mortally wounded, and have since died, and eight or ten others were wounded. The whites were armed only with pistols. At least 500 shots were fired. The negroes then retreated toward the suburbs of the town, when the peaceably-disposed citizens interfered and quelled the disturbance, and placed a strong guard over the town. The most intense excitement prevailed, and the bloody riot was very nearly renewed on Tuesday by the attempt of young HAWKINS to shoot a negro named SNEED, whom he accused of having killed LAWRENCE. The negro seized the pistol just as HAWKINS was about to fire, and held it until Col. CHENOWETH and others succeeded in disarming HAWKINS. It is said that both of the parties between whom the difficulty originated were under the influence of liquor.

The good citizens of the place deeply regret the dreadful occurrence, and a strong guard is still kept in the town to prevent a repetition of the bloody scenes.

The Drouth in Connecticut.

The Hartford *Times* of the 6th inst. says: "The drouth continues, and all vegetation suffers. Its effect has been intensified by the steady, continuous heat. This has reached a point scarcely less than 90°, and often several degrees higher, nearly every day for more than a month. All vegetation suffers, but the grass, on light lands, is injured especially. Except in meadow lands little or no pasturage is left. Some little benefit has followed from the slight rain of last Thursday afternoon; but here in Connecticut, where rain was more sorely needed than in any other section, we had the least. Other States were visited by a copious rain-storm; ours is still left dry. Farmers are buying hay! Butter is less plenty. Corn, except in swales, and on low lands, is 'all curled up;' it will produce, on hundreds of farms hereabouts, little more than 'nubbins;' and many farmers have already cut their cornstalks for fodder. Straw and 'bedding' will be more scarce than usual. Early potatoes turn out well. Late-planted potatoes are generally thought to be a complete failure; and these constitute the bulk of the crop. Tobacco also feels the drouth. Here in the center of the tobacco-growing region, the drouth has been the most severe. The Connecticut crop of 1870 will be a poor one in the market—probably even less valuable than that of 1865. The plants have blossomed prematurely, and the leaves show a coarse woody fibre, which will be very injurious to the market value. But little of the crop of '68 remains on hand; and back of '68 there is nothing. Connecticut tobacco-growers are prepared for the substantial failure of this crop upon which many depend for their money. Apples hang on pretty well, in spite of the drouth, and would have made an unusually abundant crop had there been any rain. As it is they are mostly small; and some begin to drop."

Appeal of the Scandinavians of This City to the American People.

The following appeal is made by a committee appointed for this purpose, at a Scandinavian war meeting held in this City a short time ago, with regard to the present European war:

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The cloud of war is again casting its mournful shade over Europe. The ambition of two of the great monarchs must be satisfied, even at the risk of hurling some half a million of human beings prematurely into eternity. Goaded on to the bloody strife by all the wily intrigues that have been so timely employed to excite the national hatred, the pending feud threatens to become one of unusual bitterness and tenacity. To the shame of humanity be it known, that in the present age of enlightenment, no means can be devised by which to prevent such wanton slaughter.

Soon will Europe again be teeming with the sobs and wailings of the innocent sufferer. The thoroughfares will be thronged by the disabled, the widows and the orphans; and man, with all his intellect and power, cannot prevent the disaster. Verily may we boast of the era of progress through which we are now passing. The pages of history will record many bright victories of science and learning that have been gained in the nineteenth century; but can they set off the willful sacrifice of human life, that will be written in letters of gore upon the same page? We live here, under the glorious banner of freedom, as far as such can be morally consummated. Whether by birth or adoption we are citizens of the glorious Republic of the United States. In reference to the dire calamity that is about to fall upon our brethren in Europe, let us sympathize with the sufferers. Let no question of nationality influence the feelings of humanity and religion, that cannot fail to rise in every true man's heart. From the many superfluities with which we are here surrounded, let each share a mite, and if we cannot prevent this great calamity, at least let us enjoy the reflection that we have alleviated the sufferings of the widows, the orphans and the disabled, to the extent of our power. In carrying out this great idea, the pages of history will record a feature of the present century, especially reflecting upon the country we live in, of which our sons may be justly proud.

Therefore, let us all over the country organize a one-dollar subscription, whereby every one shall be able to contribute to this truly philanthropic, Christian and human, the American Republic worthy project.

We do this appeal in the name of the small Scandinavian people, well knowing that such ideas can proceed from the smallest of the small, without fear of misunderstanding.

Printed and numbered lists, with this appeal as heading, will be deposited at the leading newspapers of New-York and Brooklyn, and their respective editors be requested to take care of the collections which, under control of and through some American prominent citizens, will be forwarded to the International Committee, at Geneva, for taking care of wounded in the field, their widows and orphans, without regard to nationality.

On account of friends and countrymen, we beg to sign most humbly the Scandinavian Committee for taking care of the wounded, the widows, and the orphans.

KNUT FORSBERG, President; Chs. Sivertzen, Vice-President; J. F. Moller, Secretary; Alfr. W. Carlsen, Frederick Salmson, Wilhelm Meurling and S. Olsen, members.

Meteorology—Central Park Report for the Week Ending Aug. 6.

BAROMETER.	Inches.
Mean	29.957
Maximum, at 7 A. M. July 31	30.164
Minimum, at 2 P. M. Aug. 4	29.810
Range	.354
THERMOMETER.	Degrees.
Mean	79.4
Maximum, at 5 P. M. Aug. 6	90.0
Minimum, at 3 A. M. July 31	66.0
Range	24.0
REMARKS.	Inches.
Aug. 4, rain from 2¼ P. M. to 4¼ P. M., amount of water	.36
	Miles.
Distance traveled by the wind during the week	993

The Nathan Murder and the Mysterious "Dog."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not know that it will be of any advantage to the case, but as a cloud of mystery seems to hang around the iron "dog," which was used by the murderer of Mr. NATHAN, and as it is the general impression that such an instrument is not used by any mechanic or laborer at the present time, I would state that instruments of that kind and description are used by raftsmen to secure logs after they have been placed in the water until they can be more securely fastened. They are used a good deal by raftsmen on the Delaware River, as any old lumberman will testify. Respectfully, C. H. EDWARDS.

Personal.

Vice-Admiral Porter is at the Everett House. Prof. Pierce, of the Coast Survey, and H. R. Pierson, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House. Prince Asaki, of Japan, is at the St. James Hotel. Charles Ewing, of Washington, is at the Hoffman House. Judge Comstock, of Syracuse; John L. King, of Springfield, and G. B. McCartee, of the Treasury Department, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Col. Perrit, of Kentucky, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. C. A. Longfellow, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Albemarle Hotel. Senator Nye, of Nevada; Col. J. P. Sanford, and Hon. D. S. Wilson, of Iowa, are at the Astor House. Hon. J. M. Cavanaugh, of Montana, Gen. J. H. Gould, of Savannah, and Major Green, of Memphis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Attempted Wife-Murder in Greenville, N. J.

ROBERT H. FITCHETT, at Greenville, yesterday, after a few words of dispute with his wife, HARRIET, attacked her in a most ferocious manner, knocking her down and kicking her savagely with his heavy boots, and swore he would take her life. Though seriously injured, the poor woman managed in some way to make her escape, and made complaint before Justice MARTIN. The Justice immediately issued his warrant, and before night the brutal husband was safely lodged in the Hudson County Jail.

Polish War-Meeting.

The Poles of this City held a well-attended meeting at No. 218 Second-street yesterday afternoon, when they discussed the question: "What are the views of the Poles about the warlike events in Europe?" The meeting was a lively one, and a goodly number of addresses were delivered in the Polish language. It was agreed upon not to express sympathy with either of the two belligerent parties, nor to make contributions for the aid of wounded soldiers or for the support of the families of fallen soldiers. It was resolved, however, to organize a Polish national society in this City, and to see whether any political advantages would be derived for Poland from the present European war. The following officers of the society were elected: Messrs. Dr. Mackiewiez, President; Dr. Marcinkowski, Vice-President; Droskowski, Recording Secretary; Kulikowski, Corresponding Secretary; Laturzewski, Treasurer; Jancki, Szerepanowski, Kopankiewiez, Trustees. These officers were also appointed a Committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the society, and to report them at future meetings of the society. At the close of the meeting the Polish vocal society of this City sang a national hymn.

The Aldine Press.

While the art of printing has aided powerfully, if it has not been the chief agent in the rapid progress made in the world since its discovery, its own progress has not been less rapid and marked than that of any other branch of human industry. Perhaps the best evidence of this is to be found in the monthly numbers of the *Aldine Press*, published by Messrs. SUTTON, BOWNE & Co., of No. 23 Liberty-street, New-York. The August number is before us and it rivals its predecessors in all the peculiarities that have gained for them their well-earned celebrity. This number contains a picture from DORE'S illustrations of the *Inferno*, representing the great poet and the shade of VIRGIL at the tomb of "Farrinata," in the burning city of "Dis," as described in the tenth canto. The only light in this picture is that which comes from the flaming tomb which opens to their view, with its suffering occupant rising up to address them. There is also a view of the great Falls of the Missouri, by LAURENS; a large and exceedingly effective "Falstaff and his Recruits," and a spirited scene in a Roman farmyard by C. H. POYNDESTRE.

Insure your lives for $1 50 by purchasing a Sun Umbrella from Messrs. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & Co., No. 405 Broadway. They are the best preventive against sun-stroke.—*Mail*.

A Safe, Sure and Speedy Remedy for diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, Summer complaint and all bowel affections may be had in JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Compounded with care from the best understood ingredients known to the medical faculty, its action is prompt and always to be depended upon, while the reputation it has attained as a standard household remedy, should induce all at this season of the year to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Sold by all druggists.

We Pledge Our Reputation for the Fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures dysentery and diarrhea and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels.

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Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 30 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

BROWER.—At East Chester, on Saturday, Aug. 6, ANNE DEMAREST, wife of Alexander J. Brower, and mother of Cornelius Corson, of this City, in her 60th year of her age.

Funeral services at the family residence, on the White Plains road, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 3½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon on arrival of 2½ train, New-Haven Railroad, from 27th-st. Return train leaves Woodlawn at 5:43.

COOPER.—At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, the 6th inst., MARTHA W. COOPER, daughter of Thomas B. and Isabella S. Cooper, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

CRAWFORD.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 7, SARAH E., wife of John Crawford.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 396 6th-av., on Tuesday next, at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

FOSTER.—Died at Madison, N. J., Aug. 5, WALDO BURNHAM, infant son of E. Sumner and Jenny Day Foster, aged 3 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 8th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of his grand parent, Mr. Elihu Day, No. 1,001 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; train leaves on Newark and New-York Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., at 2 P. M.

HALL.—Saturday, Aug. 6, MARY, widow of Peter Hall, aged 62 years.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Peter M. Hall, No. 102 Mercer-st., Jersey City.

KANE.—On the 4th inst., at his residence at Little Neck, Long Island, PIERRE C. KANE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, on Monday the 8th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

LAROQUE.—At Long Branch, Saturday morning, the 6th inst., NINA, infant daughter of Joseph and Annie S. Laroque.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 11 West 47th-st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

LIVINGSTON.—In Albany, N. Y., on the 5th of August, aged 77 years, ELIZA BURRILL, wife of the late Rev. Dr. Gilbert R. Livingston, of Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MARTINE.—At her residence, Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 6, SALLY VANDERBILT, relict of the late Abraham Martine, aged 83 years, 7 months, 27 days.

Her relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral on Monday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Take 9½ train foot of Chambers-st. to Nyack, where carriages will be in waiting.

McLAIN.—At Yonkers, Aug. 6, 1870, LIZZIE, youngest daughter of J. and E. McLain.

Funeral from the residence of parents, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MADIGAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 6, ANN ELIZA MADIGAN, the beloved daughter of John and Mary Madigan.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 335 West 26th-st., on Monday, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock.

PERKINS.—On Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his brother, Hosea B. Perkins, Fort Washington, JAMES P. PERKINS, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 319 East 84th-st., on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Dover, N. H., papers please copy.

PRATT.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 6, OLIVER T. PRATT, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 8, at the Baptist Church in 17th-st., near 6th-av., at 2 o'clock.

RITCHIE.—On Friday, Aug. 5, JOSEPH J. RITCHIE, of the firm of Stephens & Ritchie, in his 50th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Cyrus Lodge No. 208, F. A. M., and of Union Chapter No. 180, R. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Members of Cyrus Lodge No. 208, F. & A. M., are requested to meet at Union Chapter Rooms, corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., at 9 o'clock, A. M., sharp, on Monday, to attend the funeral of Brother JOSEPH J. RITCHIE, dressed in dark clothes, white gloves and crape. By order. F. P. WOOD, S. W.

SCHENCK.—At Fishkill, suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 6, JOHN B. SCHENCK, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 10½ o'clock. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st., at 8 A. M. Carriages in waiting at Fishkill Depot.

SHEPARD.—On Friday, Aug. 5, WILLIAM BREWSTER SHEPARD, son of the late Lorenzo B. Shepard, of this City, aged 26 years, 10 months and 8 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father-in-law, Jno. R. Ackerman, No. 96 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 8, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WATSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 6, at the Parsonage of the Reformed Church, Brighton Heights, Staten Island, FANNIE C. SEELYE, wife of Rev. Thomas G. Watson, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Reformed Church at Geneva, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WYMAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 6, at 9½ o'clock A. M., LEMUEL A. WYMAN, in the 27th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the Grand Lodge, Henry Clay Lodge I. O. F. S. I., Isaiah Lodge, I. O. B. B., Nineteenth Ward Lesen Verein, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 119 East 71st-st., on Monday, Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
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NEAR GREAT JONES-STREET,
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
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THE COAL TRADE

More About the Resumption of Work in the Collieries.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Aug. 6.

The miners of Schuylkill have generally resumed work during the past week, some collieries commencing on Monday, some on Tuesday, and some on Thursday. The basis, of course, is the new one just agreed upon, with the sliding scale downward as well as upward, excepting a slight alteration in the clause for the equalization of contract work, which was demanded by the miners of some of the collieries and conceded by the operators. No one, even those most directly benefited, can blame them for objecting to such an unjust rule as that which their leaders have placed upon them. It cannot be believed that this is a spontaneous offer of the men made with certain ends in view. Those who uphold the action of the rulers of the W. B. A. in this only show either their great foolishness, or that they are too lazy to do a large amount of contract work. Certainly the best men, who are able and willing to do the largest amount of work, and so make the most money, would never consent to it. But perhaps, as has been suggested, the whole thing was merely a sop thrown to the operators to keep them quiet and get the collieries started, it being intended to oppose it afterward. But as it is understood that some have resumed without making such opposition, they should take fair warning that if they agree to it at once they agree to it for good, and should the operators wish to hold them to it, they would have just cause for doing so.

The present condition of some of the miners in pecuniary prosperity after the long strike is said to be pitiable in the extreme. If this be so, we hope that they have had enough of unions. If every man who has been injured by the false government of the rulers of the W. B. A., or who has been compelled to stop work against his own inclination, would immediately cut loose from all connection with the association, regardless for the time being of the name of "black-leg," there is very little doubt but that a comparatively small, and certainly powerless, remnant would be left to uphold the unjust commands of the organization. With so many "black-legs," the name would cease to be a reproach, and become an honor, and all who were otherwise would be regarded with suspicion. We doubt not but that sufficient employment could be found, notwithstanding the opposing edicts of the union.

Then if anything does not suit the miners, if wages go below a living rate, let them stop work individually or collectively, but not strike in the trade-union sense, or leave the trade for more profitable employment until a sufficient number only remain to produce a higher rate. By such a course of action they would be regarded as honorable men, and their demands would in all probability be complied with. But let us have no more of workmen's unions, with regulations for forcing any price, unjust or otherwise, upon the market, no more organized strikes for fancied or trivial wrongs, which always result to the injury of the strikers in the end.

The strike of the Lehigh miners against the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company has been concluded by one of the most signal failures to be found anywhere in the history of mining. The men have not gained one single point by their long season of idleness, and have been compelled to resume work on exactly the same terms which were offered to them by the company in the first place. This, though not very satisfactory to the Lehigh men, will teach them a lesson. But the most beneficial results will flow from the example set the Scuylkill men, who, without the dissatisfied feelings of those in Lehigh, which may result in another strike of some sort before very long, will feel more forcibly the great risk of success attending such movements, and the great loss on all sides which always accompanies them.

There is said to be a good deal of hard feeling occasioned by the closing of the shipping points of Port Carbon and Mount Carbon, on the Schuylkill Canal, by the Reading Railroad, and the removal of the business to Schuylkill Haven; but there appears to be no remedy in the matter, as the Reading Railroad is perfectly strong enough at the present time in that particular to do as they likes.

The return of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the past week, published yesterday, show that already the effect of the resumption is beginning to be made manifest by the increased production and the amount shipped.

At Mauch Chunk during the past week there were shipped over the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads and the canal 118,250.08 tons, against 104,658.04 tons the previous week, an increase of 13,592.04 tons. The shipments for the corresponding week last year were 131,947.03 tons, a decrease for the week of 1870 of 13,696.15 tons.

The Philadelphia market is active, and there is good demand. This is in part owing to the low rates of freights to coast points, which will probably be advanced in a short time. The following are the current rates for freights from Port Richmond for the week ending Aug. 5:

Boston, $2@$2 15; Newburyport, $2 10; Provincetown, $2 25; Salem, $2@$2 15; Somerset, $1 75; Weymouth, $2; Providence, $1 75@$1 85; Allen's Point $1 75@$1 80; Norwalk, $1 75; Greenport, $1 60; New York, $1 20@$1 30. From Baltimore—Philadelphia, $1@$1 05; New-York, $1 58@$1 90.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry; to other points rates are forty cents per ton higher:

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4 50@$4 75; do. Steam-boat, $4 50@$4 60; do. Broken, $4 50@$4 70; do. Egg, $4 50@$4 70; do. Stove, $4 50@$4 70; do. Chestnut, $3 70@$3 90; Shenandoah Steam-boat, $4 75; do. Broken, $4 75; do. Egg, $4 75; do. Stove, $4 75; do. Chestnut, $4.

A Case of Bigamy at Chicago—A Philadelphia Widow and a Western Heiress.

From the Chicago Republican, Aug. 5.

Yesterday afternoon it was the fate of Justice WINSHIP to adjudicate upon a case of bigamy. About five years ago, there wandered to the City of Philadelphia, down East, an American Teuton, by name ANDREAS WALZ. He was young, fleshy, and said to be good-looking. WALZ had an inclination toward widows, and being matrimonially inclined, resolved on looking up some fascinating survivor of a dead husband's affection. Mrs. VERANA SAAGER answered the spirit of WALZ's dream, and more than answered it, for she had a neat little fortune of $10,000 or so—the mortal remains of SAAGER, deceased. The charms of the widow and her money were too great for WALZ, so he fell in love with, and married both. His affection for the dollars, however, strange as it may appear, survived his affection for the charming relict of the money-making SAAGER. The pair had been married by Rev. Mr. RONESCH, of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of February, 1866. Six weeks subsequent to that time the adventurer WALZ became *non est*, as did the bulk of his wife's money. After her lord's disappearance, Mrs. WALZ said nothing to her neighbors, and allowed them to suppose that she had not been deceived by her quondam husband. Owing to this, hints of foul play were freely indulged in, and most people imagined that WALZ had come to an untimely end. The twice made widow sighed for her sad fate a little while, but sought no other solace in the way of loving and being loved. She took the matter very philosophically, and attended to her profession of millinery with praiseworthy industry. About two weeks ago, the Philadelphia widow removed to this city in pursuit of fortune and peace of mind. About the middle of July a paragraph appeared in the City papers stating that that lady had been taken suddenly ill—sunstruck, while waiting for the street cars on the coroner of Randolph and Desplaines streets. The lady was taken to a neighboring drug store, and went home after recovering her senses. She did not give her name. In the Justice Court on yesterday afternoon the mystery was cleared up. The lady who was overcome by the heat was Mrs. VERANA SAAGER alias WALZ. It was not the sun that struck her down. It was something worse. It was the infuriating sight of her long lost but unprincipled husband, arm in arm upon the sidewalk with a lady young and fair!

The wronged lady two days after having looked upon the apparition before described, waited upon a lawyer and asked his advice in the matter. The affair was given into the hands of Constable HARTMAN, and he, by aid of a photograph, went in pursuit of the truant husband. After diligent search he managed to find trace of the fugitive. It was discovered that WALZ has been "married" in this city on the 19th of August last year to a Miss FRANCESCA BRUNA. Constable HARTMAN informed the lawyer of these facts, whereupon the legal personage had an affidavit of bigamy sworn out against WALZ, and the latter was immediately arrested. The scene in the justice office was at once exciting and interesting. The feminine rivals glared at each other with fiercest fury; but the latest wife clung to the culprit with all the ardor of young affection.

Justice WINSHIP having heard the evidence admitted WALZ to bail in $1,000, to appear for trial before the Recorder's Court. The young wife offered to pay the money down if they would only let "her darling" off, but the bail would not or could not be accepted. Some male friends of the accused finally came to the rescue, and he went away with the young wife in a state of intense pleasure. The abandoned wife-widow looked pale and sad, but submitted to her fate with a resignation becoming a woman who had had experience of two rounds of matrimonial martyrdom.

THE RIGHTMEYER SCANDAL.—The Troy *Press* of the 6th inst. says: "The council which has been investigating the charges against Rev. Mr. RIGHTMEYER, of the Brunswick Lutheran Church, has had but one meeting, and has not yet arrived at any conclusion in the matter. Another session will be held during the coming week. To-morrow Rev. Mr. RIGHTMEYER is expected to preach as usual at his church in Brunswick, and in the afternoon will preach before the Lutheran congregation of this city. The charges against him thus far simply accuse him of taking liberties with some of the lady members of his congregation—such as inviting them to sit upon his knee, kissing them, and sundry indiscretions especially noticeable in the case of a clergyman. Rev. Mr. RIGHTMEYER, it appears, does not deny these charges, but deems them of no serious import, as they were done on several occasions in presence of his family. He admits, moreover, that at one time his wife took notice of the fact that a lady had sat upon his lap in his own house, at a sociable, and remonstrated quite severely with him in regard to the matter. The opinion is that the council will conclude by admonishing the reverend gentleman to resign his charge."

Love, Elopement, Marriage and Death—The Romantic History of a Girl of Fourteen.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle*, says: A correspondent in announcing the death of Mrs. MARIE MATILDA KIBBY, wife of CHAUNCEY H. NILES, a resident of this city, in Cleveland, a short time since, calls to mind a few incidents connected with her love and marriage that smack somewhat of the romantic, not to say sensational. Her parents were well-to-do, respectable people, residing in the State of New York, and surrounded their daughter with all the luxuries and comforts that heart could desire. She was apparently happy and contented at home until 1862, when she chanced to meet the person who afterward became her husband. Being of a pleasing disposition, and withal fair looking, he gained her affections, which ripened into love. She formed a resolution to leave her parents, her happy and luxurious home, and elope with the man of her choice, with whom she was yet but slightly acquainted. They did not leave her home together. NILES started some hours ahead of her. He went to Cleveland, thence to Toledo, from there to Fremont, where he met the young lady. She there informed him that her brother was in pursuit, and to thwart detection he procured for her a suit of male attire, which she donned, going from Fremont to Toledo, where he found employment, and she went to peddling oranges on the street, and actually sold her brother one as he met her, he little dreaming that the little boy of fourteen was the sister whom he was in search of. From Toledo the pair went to Nashville. NILES, being an engineer, soon obtained a locomotive to run from the former place to Chattanooga, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, the girl being his fireman. They had worked on the road but a short time before he received a wound by the rebels firing into the train. He was taken to the hospital, she following and nursing him until he had sufficiently recovered to travel to Cleveland. Their next appearance was at the Madoc gold mines, in Canada, they having caught the gold fever, which was raging at that time, and accordingly took up the life of miners. It being a wet season, nothing was done in the mines, and they returned to Cleveland. The excitement, hardships, and vicissitudes she had experienced and endured were too much; a fever ensued, and after a short illness she died.

Robbing the Mail.

The Washington *Chronicle* says: Special Agent Capt. JOHN FREY, of the Post-office Department, recently arrested the late Assistant Postmaster at Romney, West Virginia, DAVID A. MARSHALL, upon the charge of abstracting $1,000 from registered letters. He was taken before the United States Commissioner at Wheeling, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for trial at the September term of the United States District Court at that place.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A review of the transactions of the past week will cover no large amount of space, nor will a detailed report require much labor. No feature of note has marked the business of the week, and scarcely a ripple has disturbed the quiet surface of the market. At the Exchange but one sale has been made, and that on Tuesday, of a house and lot on Seventy-first-street, east of and near Fourth-avenue; sold by ROBERTS & McGUIRE, for $21,762. Of suburban sales the only one attempted was by JOHNSON & MILLER, of lots at Cortlandt, N. J., on what is known as the "Berry Farm." This transaction was, unfortunately, interfered with by a storm when but comparatively few lots had been disposed of, and it became necessary to postpone the sale. Sixty-six city-sized lots were sold, however, bringing in the aggregate something over $10,000, and at an average price of $155 per lot. The above includes the transactions of the entire week. The sale of Evergreen Cemetery property, which was to have taken place in Brooklyn, was postponed until the 18th inst. The transfers of the week are in number 109, and the property thus represented is valued at $2,152,510.

The present week does not promise much better than the last. At the Exchange the business will be only nominal, as few sales are announced to take place, and these principally of a legal character. The only suburban sale advertised, is by JOHNSON & MILLER, of 523 very desirable lots at New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday. The property comprises the VAN NUISE farm, and from present indications the sale promises to be a great success. It will begin immediately upon the arrival of the special train which leaves the foot of Cortlandt-street at 11:10 A. M. The lots offered are situated almost in the centre of, and on the highest ground in the City, with excellent surroundings; streets graded, and every lot ready for immediate use. Livingston-avenue, bounding the farm on the south, and Remsen-avenue running near its northerly line, are each fine wide thoroughfares, and Powers, Howard, Talmadge, Ward, Lawrence, and Fulton streets, all laid down on the City map, are opened, graded, and run through the property. The advantages offered by this sale are numerous. New-Brunswick has already a population of 20,000 persons. Rutgers College, a growing educational institution, is here located, and of late such a spirit of improvement has seized upon the town, that it promises to grow rapidly in wealth, population and importance. As furnishing an excellent opportunity for the safe investment of capital, a chance is offered at Tuesday's sale which should attract attention. The lots will be sold without reserve, and the terms attached to the transaction are liberal. Maps, passes and all needful information can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street.

The foregoing is the only public sale thus far noticed, but to those desiring to purchase property at private sale, attention is called to the large number of advertisements which appear daily in the columns of the TIMES. These it will be well for those intending to invest to consult before making their selection of a location for a home.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.	
Monroe-st., s. s., No. 18, 25x50.11x25x47	$7,300
Norfolk-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100 ½, part	5,000
50th-st. and 1st-av., s. e. corner, 40x90	46,000
53d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100	30,000
60th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 11th-av., 20x100	1,000
83d-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	4,000
84th-st., s. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100	4,000
111th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100	3,600
120th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100	3,700
130th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11	20,000
5th-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 117th-st., 55.11x150	28,000
5th-av. and 116th-st., n. w. corner	
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bergen-st., s. s., 255 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20x153.3	$775
Baltic-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 40x127.8	1,000
Court-st., e. s., 45 ft. n. of Church-st., 20.10x100	9,500
Clinton-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Hanson-st., 25x92.10	14,000
Grinnell and Otsego sts., s. e. corner, 500x100	6,000
Grose-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Cypress-av., 41.4x120	3,000
Huntington-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x100	9,000
Hart-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Lewis-av, 20x100	4,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100	3,400
Powers-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Judge-st., 25x120	1,025
Walworth-st., w. s., 190 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 25x100	1,200
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Graham-st., 20x100	4,025
Withers and Larimer-sts. n. w. corner 25x100	10,000
North-9th-st. s. w. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-st. 25x100	2,500
12th-st. n. s., 376 ft. e. of 6th-av., 56.3x100	2,700
17th-st. n. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17.6x80	12,000
6th-av. w. s., 98 ft. n. of Prospect-av., 18x80	
7th-av. w. s., 97 ft. s. of Douglass-st., 22x110	4,000
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Tompkinsville	
Sarah Ann-st., n. s., 160 ft. s. w. of Richmond-st., 69x28.9x83	$650
Northfield.	
Winant-st., e. s., adjoining land of R. P. Smyth, 64x28x98	$300
Southfield.	
Linden Park, lots Nos. 173, 174, 175 and 176, 100x100	$260
Castleton.	
Bulzer-av., e. s., adjoining land of J. Jenett, deceased, 4 acres	$2,000
Northfield.	
Prospect-st., adjoining D. Sands', 100x125, also Sherman-st., adjoining party of first part, 100x125	$2,500
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
High-st., e. s., adjoining Frelinghuysen's property, 23x107	$1,000
Ferry and Schack sts., n. e. corner, 49x100	8,000
South 9th-st., e. s., 325 ft. s. of Court-st., 25x100	300
South 13th-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of 8th-av., 35x100	5,000
Congress-st., e. s., 380 ft. n. of Elm-st., 30x95	1,500
Jersey City.	
Jersey-av. and York-st., s. w. corner, 18.4x59	$9,500
Newark-av., s. s., lot No. 8, Clerk & Bacot's map, 25x100	4,500
Greenville.	
Woodlawn-av. and Montgomery-st., n. w. corner, 67x100	$4,550
Union.	
Lots Nos. 13 and 14, Spielman's map, 50x181	$600
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Greenburg.	
Benedict-av. and Grove-st., s. e. corner, 150x200	$13,325
Morrisania.	
Franklin-av., s. s., part lot No. 135, 32x125	$3,050
Westchester.	
14th-av. and Brown Terrace, s. e. cor., 105x224	$400
Mamaroneck.	
Lot No. 8 First Sub. Grand Park	$1,250
Lot No. 25 First Sub. Grand Park	675
Ossining.	
Brandreth-st., s. w. s. Grist-mill property	$5,466
West Farms.	
1st-av., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Walnut-st., 25x100	$350
Locust-av., n. w. s., lot No. 106, 50x198	2,000
Yonkers.	
Summit-st., e. s., lot No. 26, Richard Archer's property, 25x20	$700

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON STATEN ISLAND—A beautiful place of 12¾ acres, situate 2¾ miles from either landing. The house is an ornamental brick cottage of twelve rooms; the grounds are underdrained, consisting of woods and lawn, a great variety of evergreen and fruit trees; good garden. Will be sold for two-thirds of its value to settle an estate. Apply to W. G. TALMAN, No. 18 Fletcher-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE, (SWISS style,) stables; out-building complete; three acres; commanding fine views; near depot; grounds covered with fruit and shade; fine garden; neighborhood unexceptionable; owner going abroad; see photographs office HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine. Price low.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, MASS., an elegant residence, beautifully located near the churches, schools and railway station; house modern and complete, surroundings perfect, price moderate. Inquire of Hon. S. Williston, near the premises, or Williston, Knight & Co., No. 84 Chambers-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$5,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

RIVERDALE.—A PLACE OF EIGHT acres, with 1,700 feet of street front; house large; water, gas and burglar alarm. Apply to the owner on the premises, H. L. ATHERTON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE TO LET.—This house probably is the most desirably located in this City (on Washington-square) for the attraction of desirable and genteel boarders. A large proportion of the rent will be taken by the present occupants in part payment for board for himself and family, in which are no small children. The house is very handsomely furnished throughout, more completely than houses generally rented for boarding-houses. It has never before been let for that purpose. No parties will be treated with who cannot furnish the best of recommendations as to respectability and responsibility, and who cannot furnish security if required. Possession given Sept. 1, or earlier if required. Address B. R. S., Box No. 195 general Post-office, with name, address and references.

FOR RENT—WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF New-York, on the Hudson, east side, close to a station, elegantly situated and well furnished, a detached brick house with excellent basement rooms and nine other good rooms; possession 1st October. Address Box No. 5,994 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S
SPECIAL TRAIN
FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK,
will leave foot of Cortlandt-st.,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1870,
at 11:10 o'clock, A. M.
COLLATION AND BAND OF MUSIC, UNDER FINE TENTS, ON ARRIVAL,
after which
523 OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS
ever offered, will be sold at auction, to the highest bidders, regardless of price.
THE VAN NUISE FARM,

situated almost in the centre of, and on the highest ground in the city, with excellent surroundings; streets all graded, and every lot ready for immediate use, must prove a profitable investment to purchasers at the coming sale. Livingston-av., bounding the farm on the south, and Remsen-av. running near its northerly line, are each fine wide thoroughfares. Powers, Howard, Talmadge, Ward, Lawrence, and Fulton sts., all laid down on the City Map, are opened, graded, and run through the property.

A volume could easily be written of the advantages of New-Brunswick, as a place of residence; situated on the Raritan River, in the finest agricultural portion of the State, the cost of living is fully twenty per cent. less than in New-York, or any of its adjacent cities, while its communication with the Metropolis is constant by twenty-eight daily trains. No place in Westchester County can be so readily reached, and at as low rates of commutation, viz: $85 per annum. New-Brunswick contains a population of 20,000. It has water and gas. Rutgers College, at which hundreds of our most popular divines, literary, and public men, received their scholastic education, is within sight of the property to be sold, as are also, twenty churches, scores of Grammar and free schools, etc., etc.

The coming sale will afford the best opportunity ever offered to secure lots and plots at reasonable prices in the most select portion of the city.

Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Title unquestionable.

Should the weather prove stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

For information, maps, and railroad passes, apply to Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or to Rutsen Hardenburg, No. 139 George-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.
IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE
BY AUCTION OF
900 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS
IN THE CITY OF
SCRANTON, PENN.,

On TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, at Scranton, by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

Nine hundred beautifully-located building lots, of 23 to 26 feet 8 inches front by 150 to 160 feet in depth, on avenues 80 feet in width, each lot having a back outlet on street 20 feet wide.

These lots form the most beautiful portion of the city plot, gradually rising in slope several hundred feet, giving superb views from each of the blocks of many miles in extent.

For salubrity, beauty of its buildings, width of its avenues, together with its business and social advantages, Scranton offers rare inducements. From a population of about ten thousand twelve years ago, it now numbers upward of sixty thousand persons.

A mountain stream of large volume crosses the property at an elevation sufficient to supply abundantly all the city with the purest water for domestic or steam purposes.

The particular attention of manufacturers and others is invited to this rare opportunity for profitable investment. Coal can be had for about fifty cents per ton, and raw material and provisions at the lowest figures. Four or five trunk railroads centre here, being only four or five hours from New-York.

Terms of sale half cash, balance on liberal time, if desired, at six per cent. interest. Nuisances interdicted.

Further particulars at sale.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of
GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS,
STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY.—You are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of Wells, Fargo & Company, will be held at their office, No. 84 Broadway, City of New-York, State of New-York, on the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M. The object of said meeting is to consider and act upon the question of diminishing the capital stock of said company from fifteen million dollars to five million dollars.

WM. G. FARGO,
A. H. BARNEY,
D. O. MILLS,
JAS. C. FARGO,
LLOYD TEVIS,
Trustees of Wells, Fargo & Co.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1870.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A gentleman of experience and influence, member of the Stock Exchange, and formerly principal in a stock and gold commission house, will take a position corresponding, on a salary or otherwise. Principals only address FINANCE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
32 Wall-st., New-York.

Our business is the same as an incorporated Bank. Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice. Interest allowed upon all daily balances at current market rates.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money, and issue credits available in all parts of Europe.

We issue Certificates of Deposit, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest and available at all leading points.

We are at all times prepared to make Advances on approved Collaterals; execute orders for the purchase or sale of Gold, Government, State and City Bonds, and other first-class securities.

The negotiation, in this country and Europe, of Railroad and other Corporate Loans, receives special attention. We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 5 Lothbury, London.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,
AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
(OF THE)
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

$30,000
DETROIT CITY 7s.
$50,000
JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.
For Sale by
WILKINS & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

FINANCIAL.

CONTINENTAL
INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

Branch Offices, No. 149 Montague-st., Brooklyn, No. 94 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

Capital, - - $500,000 00
Cash Assets, $2,503,700 54

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

The Directors of this Company, have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
upon the Capital payable on demand.

And have also directed that
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
be paid on outstanding Scrip of the years 1865, '66, '67, '68 and '69 on the 20th of September next.

Scrip transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th of September.

They have also made an allotment of Scrip of
SIXTY PER CENT.
on all participating Policies, deliverable on and after Sept. 20, next.

And have also ordered the
SCRIP ISSUED IN 1864,
with SIX PER CENT. INTEREST thereon to be paid off, in cash, on the 15th instant.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

Alabama 8 per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama, in American gold, and secured by first mortgage of $22,000 a mile to JAMES BUELL and V. K. STEVENSON, Trustees, which mortgage has been examined and approved by Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, of New-York, upon the road, franchises, depots, lands and other property of every kind, in addition to the indorsement of the State of Alabama, which can only be had as the road is finished, equipped and received by the State Engineer as a first-class road and outfit, 50 MILES of which have been finished, equipped, and so received.

The State of Alabama, in ordering the indorsement of these Bonds, specially provides for the prompt payment of principal and interest of the same in case the Company should fail to do so.

This is a south and north road from the City of Montgomery, 183 miles long to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, in DIRECT line north by Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati to Chicago.

The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of these Bonds and interest is $3,500,000, which, with the indorsement of the State of Alabama, and the high rate of interest, makes THE BEST INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED.

A limited number of these Bonds are for sale at 95 and accrued interest, by Messrs.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND
STOUT & DICKINSON,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y.,
From whom full information can be had.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.
SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.
PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL KINDS OF STATE, city, town and first mortgage railroad bonds; also, some first-class commercial paper. Apply at office Canada Mining Company, No. 31 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, MO., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland. The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th-st. and 3d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. will be paid to stockholders on demand.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 9th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

LONG-ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 2, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable Aug. 3.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, 8th inst., till which date the transfer books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES,
W. S. WHITLOCK,
Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.

THE FIRM OF SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

HENRY N. SMITH,
JAY GOULD,
HENRY H. MARTIN,
JAMES B. BACH.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of lawful business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of WILLARD, MARTIN & BACH; the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Stock Brokerage business, wholly on commission, including the buying and selling, on commission, of stocks, bonds, gold and securities. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General partners—EDWARD K. WILLARD, HENRY H. MARTIN, of the City of New York, and JAMES B. BACH, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York. Special partners—WILLIAM M. TWEED, JAY GOULD and HENRY N. SMITH, all of said City of New-York. The amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is as follows: WILLIAM M. TWEED, one hundred thousand dollars, in cash; JAY GOULD, one hundred thousand dollars, in cash; and HENRY N. SMITH, one hundred thousand dollars in cash. The partnership is to commence on the 1st day of August, 1870, and will terminate on the 31st day of July, 1875.

EDWARD K. WILLARD,
HENRY H. MARTIN,
JAMES B. BACH,
General partners.

JAY GOULD,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
HENRY N. SMITH,
Special partners.

U. S. Rev. stamps, 10c. canceled.

NO. 75 FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of KING, NEWLAND & PROUDFIT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. W. KING and F. F. NEWLAND will sign in liquidation.

A. W. KING,
F. F. NEWLAND,
D. L. PROUDFIT,
E. WRIGHT.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 32.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 83.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, NO. 25 SOUTH GAY-ST.,
THIRD FLOOR, BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY, the 8th of September, 1870, for excavating a channel-way through a shoal at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, about three miles below Havre de Grace, Md., to a depth not exceeding ten feet.

The amount of material (sand and mud) to be excavated will be about 40,000 cubic yards, more or less, and the distance to which the material is to be transferred will average not to exceed two miles.

Proposals will be for actual amount of material moved and deposited, in accordance with directions of superintending engineer, and will state the least number of cubic yards that will be excavated per month; operations to commence immediately after award of contract, and payments to be made monthly, reserving twenty per cent. till completion of contract.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this office, either by letter or personal application.

Bids will be opened at 12½ P. M., on the 8th day of September, 1870, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

J. H. SIMPSON,
Colonel Engineers and Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Forty-sixth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Sixteenth-street, from Avenue C to First-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Fifteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 7. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For paving Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 10. For paving Fifty-sixth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
No. 11. For sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.
No. 12. For sewer in Hudson-street, between Canal and Vestry streets.
No. 13. For sewer in Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
No. 14. For sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
No. 15. For sewer in Greenwich-street, between Barrow and Morton streets, and Weehawken-street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets.
No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 1,) from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street.
No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth avenue, (Section 2,) from Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street.
No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 3,) from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to Riverside Park.
No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.
No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Sixty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
No. 22. For curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 23. For curb, gutter, and flagging Mangin-street, from Stanton to Houston-street.
No. 24. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
No. 25. For flagging Avenue A, from Seventeenth to Twenty-fourth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1870.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An act to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania-avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the north-west gate of the Capitol to the crossing of 15th-st. west. The Commission met, and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind; to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and in fact all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (Public No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made; it is provided therein "that the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds and Works, United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers. If the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 15th May, 1870.

TENDERS IN DUPLICATE, MARKED on the envelope, "Tender for Metal," will be received by the Deputy Controller at Montreal until noon on Monday, 22d August next, for the purchase of about the under-mentioned quantities of iron in store in Canada, to be sold in any quantity to suit purchasers:

IRON ORDNANCE, SHOT, SHELL, CARRIAGES, PLATFORMS, TRUCKS AND OLD IRON.

Station.	Ordnance, cwts.	Shot, cwts.	Shell, cwts.	Cast Iron Platforms and Carriages, cwts.	Iron Trucks for Garrison Carriages, cwts.	Iron. Cast, cwts.	Iron. Scrap, cwts.	Iron. Wro't, cwts.
St. Helen's Island, Montreal	25,111	35,308	1,729	....	....	56	34	1
Quebec	10,120	19,736	4,869	1,947	85	..	..	..
Kingston	11,698	17,194	5,650	....	136	..	22	..
Toronto	204	137	....	....	33	..	..	..
Total	47,133	72,375	12,248	1,947	254	56	56	1

Total, 6,703½ tons.

The guns, &c., may be seen on application at the Control Store Offices, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto. The guns will be rendered unserviceable before delivery.

The metal to be removed at the purchaser's expense from the places where it is now lying.

Parties tendering will state the quantity they require.

A deposit of ten per cent. value must be made to the Control Pay-master by each tenderer, on it being notified to him that his tender has been accepted.

The whole of the metal must be removed on or before the 30th September next, payment in full being made prior to delivery.

Any further information can be obtained on application to the Deputy Controller, Montreal.

The Deputy Controller reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders.

Forms of tenders can be obtained at the Control Offices above mentioned.

B. H. MARTINDALE, Deputy Controller.
CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA, MONTREAL, July 22, 1870.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway."

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it; and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10	Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31
China, Wednes., Aug. 17	Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Tripoli, Thursday, Aug. 18	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24	Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 25	Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris .... $145, gold.
Return tickets .... $250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets .... $150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Columbia......Sat., Aug. 13	Sidonian....Wed., Aug. 10
Europa......Sat., Aug. 20	Britannia....Wed., Aug. 17
India......Sat., Aug. 27	Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 24
Cambria......Sat., Sept. 3	Iowa......Wed., Aug. 31
Anglia......Sat., Sept. 10	Dacian......Wed., Sept. 7
Australia......Sat., Sept. 17	Dorian......Wed., Sept. 14

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 20, at 10 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.
VIRGINIA, Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY, Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE .... Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN .... Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN .... Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ... Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
ETNA, (via Halifax) .... Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT ..... LEMARIE .. SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE .... DUCHESNE. SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE ...... ROUSSAU .... SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT .. SATURDAY, Oct. 1

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Aug. 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS .... Aug. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS .... Aug. 25
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIP TILLIE, Capt. PARTRIDGE, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Porto Plata, Samana Bay and San Domingo City, on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE STEAM-SHIPS HAVE RECOMMENCED THEIR REGULAR TRIPS.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Aug. 13.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. F. M. FAIRCLOTH, leaves Saturday, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
Through rates and bills of lading, as formerly, with the Georgia Central and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads.
O. COHEN & Co., Agts., Savannah. R. LOWDEN, Agt., 93 West-st., cor. Cedar-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING of new depot, the largest in America.—The splendid new steamers of this line will hereafter leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton sts., EVERY AFTERNOON (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock; West 34th-st., 6:15. Fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reductions to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. Excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, $5. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in the morning trains which leave Albany and Troy. N. B.—On and after the 1st of September the fare on this line will be reduced to 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 5th....... 9:30 A. M.	Friday, 5th....... 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, 6th... 11:00 A. M.	Saturday, 6th..... 3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 7th..... 10:00 A. M.	Sunday, 7th....... 4:00 P. M.
Monday, 8th....... 6:00 A. M.	Monday, 8th....... 6:00 A. M.
Monday, 8th....... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 9th...... 6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th...... 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th 7:00 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY,—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—One of the magnificent steamers of the People's Albany and Troy line every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 6½ o'clock, Pier No. 44 North River, and foot of West 34th-st., 6:15.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD AND THE NORTH, 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 P. M. boat Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 2, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEAPOLITAN FRIZZLE, OR FRIZZLE CHIGNON.

WARNING.

All persons are hereby warned against infringing my patent on the Neapolitan Frizzle by making, selling, buying or keeping any, except those made and sold by myself or by my authority. All who make, sell or keep any others will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

The genuine Neapolitan Frizzles are to be had at wholesale of M. M. COHEN & CO., manufacturers, No. 50 Temple-place; at retail of NEAPOLITAN HAIR AND GLOVE EMPORIUM, No. 118 Tremont-st., and PERUVIAN HAIR-STORE, No. 13 Summer-st., Boston, Mass.
MOSES M. COHEN.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,

Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The next term commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.

Personal application after Sept. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to
D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 21. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870.
Address as above.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn., or No. 78 Madison-av., New-York.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 22d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 620 5th-av.
14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.
REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y.
SIXTEENTH YEAR.
(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN under 12 years of age at Metuchin, Middlesex County, N. J. Commences Sept. 14, 1870. Terms, $250 per year. Address E. CARPENTER, Metuchin.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL DESKS, HALF PRICE, or rent; modern; fine order. Also, Piano to rent. Address FURNITURE, No. 10 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO IS OCCUPIED FROM 9 to 1 desires in October a situation and a home for the rest of her time, either as teacher of English and the rudiments of music and drawing; or as copyist; or would do plain sewing; references given if desired. Address, stating terms, Box No. 256, Saugerties, N. Y.

A LADY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and experienced in teaching mathematics, common and higher English, desires a position in an academy, public or private school. Address, stating terms, Box No. 7, Elizabeth, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

The undersigned will cause to be sold at public auction, for cash or approved credit, on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York:

The iron sidewheel steam-ship THOMAS KELSO, 1,430 tons burden, capacity two thousand bales cotton. She is in good order and ready for sea. About Seventy Thousand Dollars was spent in repairs upon her in 1869, in addition to her cost.

Also, steam-ship MERCEDITA, 776 tons, in good order—rebuilt in 1869.

Also, steam-ship FLAG, 637 tons, in good order, thoroughly repaired in 1870.

Also lease of stores corner of Warren and West streets, and dock, for period of five or ten years.

Also, notes payable on demand.
One with collaterals $55,000 00
Book Account 39,598 00
Coupons (Gold) 30,000 00

For further particulars apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, No. 177 West-st., for owner.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
Aug. 5, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale, at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steamer GALENA, of 514 tons.

The vessel will be sold as she stands, and can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within a time from the day of sale satisfactory to the Commandant.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of July, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ORVILLE ODDIE, of Irvington, Westchester County, State of New-York, and JOHN W. ODDIE, of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, who have carried on business in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD BERNHARD & ISRAEL KAHN, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Bernhard Bernhard & Israel Kahn, of the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT UNITED STATES.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EBENEZER L. WILLIAMS, a bankrupt.—A dividend will be declared out of the estate of said bankrupt; and all persons are hereby required to file their proof of debt for a participation therein before THURSDAY, the 18th of August, 1870.
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Official or General Assignee.
Aug. 6, 1870.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED FOREIGN WINE and spirit business, in one of the best situations in Baltimore, will admit a partner, with $8,000 or $10,000 cash capital. All communications will be confidential, and may be addressed to X. Y. Z., Baltimore Post-office, with real name and address.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery: one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL.

Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked, foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation for general housework in an American family; no objection to go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 139 Mott-st., of Mrs. Burkhardt.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD girl to do upstairs-work, or would do the work of a family; has the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES' washing by an experienced laundress; does up fine laces and French fluting; ladies' dresses done up equal to new; best of City references. Call or address No. 284 7th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, laundresses; nice young girls as nurses, chamber-maids, laundresses, house-workers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth, or wait on an invalid; is a good plain sewer; can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 320 East 34th-st., two stairs, front.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has good references, and is thoroughly competent; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; no objections to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a first-class woman and thorough laundress; can do French fluting, and everything that belongs to the business, in the best manner; country or City; has the best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid or waitress, or to take care of an invalid lady; can be seen until engaged. Apply at No. 131 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO get family sewing by the day or week, on machine or by hand; good reference. Call or address No. 428 1st-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; no objection to the country. Call at No. 344 West 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker who operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, engagements by the day or week; City or country. Address ADVERTISER, 107 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant nurse, a situation; has excellent references as to capability and character. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

ATTENTION!—GOOD SERVANTS CAN be obtained to-day, for the country and City; Protestants and Catholics. New York Employment Agency, 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

WET NURSES, AND MALE AND FEMALE nurses, with reference and experience, constantly to be found at Nurse Agency, No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, BOARDING-HOUSES and private families, can get the best of help at magnificent office, 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady, faithful young man who thoroughly understands driving and the proper care and treatment of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom and driver; can give best City reference as to honesty, capacity and sobriety. Can be seen at private stable No. 17 East 27th-st., where he has lived for the past six years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; thoroughly conversant with his duties in all branches; four years' unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, H. J., 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman, in City or country, by a single American man; can milk and understands gardening; best of City reference. Address S. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man (Swiss) without children; understands gardening, the care of horses, and is a good milker; the wife is a good washer and ironer, and can cook. Call on or address F. L., No. 114 Hester-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references. Address, for two days, M. C., care of H. Grassele, tailor, No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single Scotchman, a situation as first-class coachman and groom in a private family; has the best references. Call at No. 399 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference. Address HENRY MIDDLETON, No. 52 Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ALL SMART GIRLS, AMERIcan, English, Welsh, Scotch, French, German, Irish, Protestants, and others, for first-class situations in City and country, at highest wages, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., excellent situations ready for all English, Irish, Scotch and German cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, general house-workers, &c.; City and country; Protestant and Catholic.

ALL COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c., can get excellent situations in City or country by applying at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.; also, girls lately landed wanted.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., an experienced waitress, nurse and seamstress; two excellent cooks, and all other cooks, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, house-workers and those lately landed, for excellent situations.

REWARDS.

$47,000 REWARD.

PROCLAMATION.

THE MURDER OF MR. BENJAMIN NATHAN.

The widow having determined to increase the rewards heretofore offered by me, (in my proclamation of July 29,) and no result having yet been obtained, and suggestions having been made that the rewards were not sufficiently distributive or specific, the offers in the previous proclamation are hereby superseded by the following:

A reward of $30,000 will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of BENJAMIN NATHAN, who was killed in his house, No. 12 West 23d-st., New-York, on the morning of Friday, July 29.

A reward of $1,000 will be paid for the identification and recovery of each and every one of three diamond shirt-studs which were taken from the clothing of the deceased on the night of the murder. Two of the diamonds weighed, together, 1, ¼, ⅛ and 1-16 carats, and the other, a flat stone, showing nearly a surface of one carat, weighed ¾ and 1-32. All three were mounted in skeleton settings, with spiral screws, but the color of the gold setting of the flat diamond was not so dark as the other two.

A reward of $1,500 will be paid for the identification and recovery of one of the watches, being the gold anchor hunting-case, stem-winding watch, No. 5,657, nineteen lines, or about two inches, in diameter, made by Ed. Perregaux; or for the chain and seals thereto attached. The chain is very massive, with square links, and carries a pendant chain with two seals, one of them having the monogram "B. N." cut thereon.

A reward of $300 will be given for information leading to the identification and recovery of an old-fashioned open-faced gold watch, with gold dial, showing rays diverging from the centre, and with raised figures; believed to have been made by Tobias, and which was taken at the same time as the above articles.

A reward of $300 will be given for the recovery of a gold medal, of about the size of a silver dollar, and which bears an inscription of presentation not precisely known, but believed to be either "To Sampson Simpson, President of the Jews' Hospital," or "To Benjamin Nathan, President of the Jews' Hospital."

A reward of $100 will be given for full and complete detailed information descriptive of this medal, which may be useful in securing its recovery.

A reward of $1,000 will be given for information leading to the identification of the instrument used in committing the murder, which is known as a "dog" or clamp, and is a piece of wrought iron about sixteen inches long, turned up for about an inch at each end, and sharp; such as is used by ship-carpenters, or post-trimmers, ladder-makers, pump-makers, sawyers, or by iron-molders to clamp their flasks.

A reward of $800 will be given to the man who, on the morning of the murder, was seen to ascend the steps and pick up a piece of paper lying there, and then walk away with it, if he will come forward and produce it.

Any information bearing upon the case may be sent to the Mayor, John Jourdan, Superintendent of Police, City of New-York; or to James J. Kelso, Chief Detective Officer.

The foregoing rewards are offered by the request of, and are guaranteed by
(Signed,) EMILY G. NATHAN, Widow of B. Nathan.

The following reward has also been offered by the New-York Stock Exchange:

$10,000.—The New-York Stock Exchange offers a reward of Ten Thousand Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Benjamin Nathan, late a member of said Exchange, who was killed on the night of July 28, 1870, at his house in 23d-st., New-York City.
J. L. BROWNELL, Vice-Chairman Gov. Com.
D. C. HAYS, Treasurer.
B. O. WHITE, Secretary.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1870.
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

REOPENING FOR THE REGULAR SEASON.

The management respectfully announces the re-opening of this theatre for the Fall and Winter season, on

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 15,
with
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE

In Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name.

On the following, and every SATURDAY EVENING, will be produced a dramatization, in three acts, of

Sir Walter Scott's exquisite poem of
THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERSLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!
The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this
CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

APOLLO HALL.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

Gen. FERRERO begs to inform the public that the BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN for the COMING SEASON. Great improvements have been made in every department, suggested by past experience, making this establishment the finest and most complete in the City. Office open until 10 P. M. each day.

A. T. PECK, DANBURY, CONN., lectures wherever desired. Subject—*One-hundred-thousand-dollar Fortunes easily acquired.* Synopsis, 10 cents.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

SECOND MEETING, 1870.
Six days, commencing FRIDAY, Aug. 12.
GRAND STEEPLE-CHASES,
HURDLE and FLAT RACES,
To be contended for by
All the good horses in the country.
EXTRA TRAINS
Will leave Albany and Troy each day at 10½, arriving in time for the races. C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3¾ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.
Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.
On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.
By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.
Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:03 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING,
leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.
BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR. .... Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE .... Manager
FIFTH WEEK
FIFTH WEEK
of the wonderful artists
KATHI LANNER
KATHI LANNER
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
IMMENSE HIT,
IMMENSE HIT,
of the
FRENCH QUADRILLE
FRENCH QUADRILLE
and
CHAMPAGNE GALOP
CHAMPAGNE GALOP
in the new Comic Ballet
SITALA,
THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
SITALA .... KATHI LANNER
To commence with the Terpsichorean Melange entitled
THE NATIONS.
THE NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the usual matinee will be suspended.

Seats secured in advance at the box-office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.

NO. 585 BROADWAY,
MONDAY, AUG. 8, 1870.
FIFTH WEEK OF
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS
AND BURLESQUE OPERA,
LA SOMNANBULA.
NEW ATTRACTION.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL—At Jones' Wood Park, 66th-st. and East River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 11th.

Strangers admitted if introduced by members of the Society. Admission, $3 for one gentleman and ladies. In case of unfavorable weather on Thursday, the Festival will take place on Friday night.

EXCURSIONS.

YACHT-RACE,

MONDAY, AUG. 8.
AMERICA AGAINST ENGLAND;
FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP,
won by the yacht AMERICA.

The fast and safe sea-going steamer MAGENTA will accompany the yachts in the race from the Club-house, Staten Island, round light-ship.

Leave 34th-st., North River, 8:30 A. M.; foot Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M.; foot of Barclay-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M., and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M.

A brass band will be on board.
Dinner served from 11 until 3 P. M.
Tickets, $2. J. HARRIMAN.

QUEEN'S CUP REGATTA,

MONDAY, AUG. 8.

The new, first-class steamer, PLEASANT VALLEY, will accompany the yachts during the race, leaving her pier, foot of Spring-st., North River, at 9:30 A. M.; Pier No. 24 (Peck-slip) at 10 A. M., and foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, at 10:15 A. M.
REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD.
FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $1 50.

QUEEN'S CUP RACE.

IZOD'S OFFICIAL CARD OF THE RACE, issued THIS MORNING, containing the private flag of each yacht in colors, tonnage, name of owner, &c.
SMITH & SON, Printers, No. 15 Spruce-st.

RUNNERS! RUNNERS! RUNNERS!

QUEEN'S CUP RACE.
Izod's Official Card, issued THIS MORNING. Come early for supplies. No. 15 Spruce-st.

GREAT YACHT-RACE, MONDAY, AUG. 8.—The splendid sea-going steamer GRANITE STATE, 1,180 tons burden, will take passengers for this great race, and accompany the yachts around the light-ship. Every accommodation afforded for families. Refreshments on board. Will leave Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton and Vesey sts., promptly at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Fare $2. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 109 Wall-st., or at the Office on the Pier.

GRAND YACHT-RACE FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP, on MONDAY, Aug. 8. The best place to witness the Grand Regatta will be on Coney Island Point. The steamers NORWALK and META. The META leaves 8th-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip, East River, at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock. North River line—The NORWALK leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

A GRAND YACHT RACE EXCURSION—MONDAY, Aug. 8.—The steamer NEVERSINK, the best sea-boat in the harbor, will go down the bay to participate in the great national race around the light-ship, leaving foot of Warren-st. at 8 o'clock; 34th-st., North River at 8:30; Christopher-st. at 9; Pier No. 4 North River, at 9:30, and from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock. Dinner served on board. Fare for the round trip, $1.

AN INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE EXCURSION—MONDAY, Aug. 8.—The steamer NELLIE WHITE leaves pier foot of 37th-st., East River, at 10:30, and from Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., East River, at 11 o'clock A. M., to accompany the yachts during the great race for the Queen's Cup. Refreshments on board. Fare for the round trip, $1.

YACHT RACE.—MONDAY, AUG. 8, STEAMER GENERAL SEDGWICK, Capt. JOHN I. LEWIS, will leave Vestry-st. 9:15, Cedar-st. 9:45, to accompany the yachts in the race for the Queen's Cup, and return to Cedar-st. at 5 P. M. Refreshments on board. Fare for the trip, $1 50.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.
JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.
ap18-law-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.
RIDLEY WATTS, HENRY GRINNELL, } Executors.
ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870. DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.
ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.
my9-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.
JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, SAMUEL LEECH, } Executors.
je20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.
SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.
je6-law6mM*

DRY GOODS.

MA SUMMER TRADE. CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 665 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. Now showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, variety; cheapest in City.

HOUSE-BREAKERS.

Who They Are and How They Work—The Sneak at Bay Become a Butcher—Details of Classes and Modes of Operations—Lack of Statistics and Who is to Blame.

Opinions differ as to the murderer of BENJAMIN NATHAN, but the fact that a large portion of the public believe, with a majority of the detectives engaged upon the case, that the tragedy of that night changed an ordinary sneak-thief into an assassin, renders some account of the unlawful intruders into our dwellings not only interesting but instructive.

It is an insult to a highly-accomplished fraternity to call any ordinary house-breaker a burglar. The name implies an amount of stealthy skill, a peculiar fitness for felonious appropriation of another's goods, which is possessed by very few, and is never wasted on the trivialities that may be expected to be obtained in the majority of houses. There are but a few scores of persons in the whole country who have the right to be called "professional burglars," and all of their time and ingenuity is exhausted by banks and warehouses, so that they have none of either to throw away on dwellings. They are the wholesale operators in stealing, and look down with the utmost contempt on the "duffers" and "snoozers" who are reduced to the extremity of picking up a precarious livelihood by carrying away, with infinite risk and labor, bulky articles of comparatively little value. Whenever an affair like the Ocean Bank burglary occurs, it is absolutely certain that the professional burglar has been at work, but when such a common-place affair as a seemingly adroit and daring house robbery is reported, whether the domicile be entered with or without violence, it is equally certain that no criminal of a higher grade than what is properly termed a sneak-thief, has been about.

But our citizens will be very unwise if they regard these sneak-thieves with the disdain that the burglars feel for them. They are enterprising in their way, and as their way is one which leads not only to our larders, cupboards and closets, but directly into the chambers where we are sleeping, it is one which we cannot afford to ignore. The sneak-thieves as a class are more of a pest than the burglars and despoil society to a greater extent. The burglars astonish the world at long intervals by some great successful crime, when property worth hundreds of thousands of dollars is carried away, but the sneak-thieves are constantly committing lesser depredations, and the yearly aggregate of their thefts is always greater than that of the burglar. There is not a night in the year that they do not enter houses in the City and get safely away with something of value, a very small proportion of which is ever afterward recovered by the owners. The Police Commissioners have never had the nerve to let the aggregate number of burglaries committed in a year, nor the sum total of property lost by theft, be known, and the public have therefore never had anything but the merest guesses on a most important point where they are entitled to, and could easily have perfectly full and reliable statistics. It is impossible to even approximate the truth on this interesting subject, as not one house robbery in a hundred ever gets to the knowledge of the reporters and through them to the public eye. The Police Commissioners are undoubtedly to blame that the yearly statistics of robberies are not furnished for popular use, but that the facts of a particular robbery are suppressed is not so much the fault of the Police as of the loser. Every citizen naturally has a dread of the fact that a thief has got the best of him becoming generally known, and his first step when applying for Police assistance is to exact a promise that his misfortune shall be kept from the newspapers, and it generally is given and observed. No amount of reportorial industry and enterprise can attain knowledge of crimes which the Police are thus determined to keep from them, and all the cases of house robberies which come to the public ear are those rare instances where the reporters stumble upon them by accident, or those other cases, equally rare, where the depredators are arrested. It will be seen, therefore, that it is entirely useless to give any figures whatever on this subject. There are certainly a number of houses entered every night, as it is certain that confidential reports of several cases are made to Superintendent JOURDAN every morning.

There is not the same reticence displayed as to the general habits and customs of house-sneaks, and any one desiring it can obtain full details as to the several classes of these thieves and their different methods of working. The first point is, of course, to learn where it will pay to break through and steal, and it is in this primary part of their business that the sneaks evince the most patience and adroitness. Experienced thieves rarely venture into a house unless they have the certainty of some reward for their enterprise, and a substantially full and accurate knowledge of its interior. The usual method of obtaining the desired information is to ingratiate themselves with the servants, who are generally garrulous under proper treatment. Sometimes the thief himself makes a preliminary entry in the day by some mechanical disguise and pretense, but although this device never leads the thief into personal risk, it is so sure not to yield the desired information that it is seldom used. The servants are relied upon as equally safe and more productive of the required knowledge. By means of love passages at the area railings with which business of a sterner sort is deftly interlarded, the plausible thief, who is generally of seductive appearance, manages to extract from the susceptible housemaids very exact information as to the plan of the house, the location of the valuables and the habits of the inmates. The latter is always an essential point, and our citizens would be surprised if they knew how intimately the outlaws are acquainted with their daily life, and especially of their hour for retiring, and whether any of the family are of a nocturnal turn and in the habit of coming in at unseasonable hours, and of the exact date of their departure for the annual sojourn in the country.

Possessed of this valuable information, which only some untoward accident can negative, the sneak bides his time and "beats" the house when all circumstances seem to favor the enterprise. Some lucky negligence may favor him by the servants leaving a door insecurely fastened, as may have been the case with the basement entrance of the Nathan mansion on the night of the murder; but in default of this, on which he never relies, the sneak has recourse to either the "second story," the "coal hole," or the "panel lay." The first method is of comparatively recent origin, and supervened upon the "catable lay," which was a simple but dangerous way of carrying off the silver-ware on the dining-room table. Two confederates sauntered through a street until they chanced upon a house where the basement door was ajar and the table ready for a meal. One mounted the steps and rang the front door-bell. While the servant went up to answer his questions about some mythical resident of the neighborhood the thief slipped in, swept the silver-ware from off the table under his coat, and his walking unconcernedly off was the signal for his confederate to beg pardon for the trouble he had given, and go off in the same fashion, but in another direction. The "second-story lay" has supplanted this primitive style, and, if seemingly more dangerous, it is also more remunerative. In this case, as in all house robberies, there is at least two in the "job," one being an "outside plant," or observer, to give warning of approaching danger to his "pal" within. The one who works the house climbs up by the projections of the ledge stoop to the second-story window, and if he finds it fastened, which is seldom, has no difficulty in pushing back the catch with a little thin, but exceedingly strong knife, made for the purpose, and once within, he is so quick and stealthy in all his movements that he rarely fails to open and thoroughly rummage all bureau-drawers and closets in search of jewelry and money, which he secures and departs as he came, sliding to the street in an instant by means of a long and exceedingly strong cord which he passes around the frame of the shutter so that it extends in a double to the ground, and pulling it down after him, he and his "pal" are away out of sight in a moment after he has begun his descent. Nearly all of the late affairs where the persons robbed insisted they had been despoiled by servants because no signs of violence could be detected upon the house have been done by "second-story sneaks."

The subterranean sneak who resorts to the coal-hole for his entrance is less adventurous than his brother scoundrel, and must include in the paraphernalia of his trade a good dark lantern and a plentiful supply of matches. He goes through the cellars, and if he finds the door to the upper regions fastened he is reduced to the extremity of bursting it open. Once reaching the upper part of the house his proceedings are like those of the second-story sneaks, except that whereas the latter never take anything but jewelry and watches, the former, having a more substantial way of egress, carries off the plate if he can get it, and even wearing apparel. The same is true of the panel sneak, who is a low order of burglar, as he gets in by bursting out a panel of a rear door.

"Beating the country," is the latest idiomatic phrase of rascaldom, and implies the robbing of houses where the occupants are absent in the country, and designates a distinctive branch of the thieving art. In this case violence is never used to effect an entrance, and once within, the thieves proceed with the utmost deliberation. They have been known to pass days in such house, subsisting meantime on supplies brought from without, and they are always sure to draw, without limit, on the wine-cellar, if there is one. During every night of their stay they remove property from the house until they have despoiled it of all pictures, plate, and everything portable that was of value. One case is known where these daring marauders carried away every article of furniture in a large and elegantly furnished house by throwing it open in broad daylight, and bringing furniture vans to the front door, as if a legitimate movement were in progress. The incident seems incredible, and would be in any place but a great city like New-York, where nobody knows or cares anything about his neighbors. It has never, indeed, been repeated, but as for such portable matters as plates and small articles of vertu or statuary and pictures, our citizens had better have thrown them into the river than leave them in their houses when they go into the country for weeks.

All outlaws are alike in their proceedings when furtively within inhabited houses. They are anxious beyond all things else, to escape contact with any of the inmates, and there is no case upon record where they did not not fly, or attempt to fly, at the first warning that they had disturbed any person in the house, and their adroitness in escape is perfectly marvelous, or such affairs as the Nathan murder would cease to be shocking because of their frequency. The sneaks are ready, if brought to bay, to sacrifice anything or anybody for the sake of escape, and have never, under such circumstances, hesitated for a moment to do or attempt murder. Some of them are men hanging on the verge of honest life by following some mechanical trade, and are entirely unknown to the Police as criminals, and the belief in many acute minds that it is among this class, technically known as "duffers," that the Nathan murderer would be found, was occasioned by the unnecessary brutality displayed. The thief, it was argued, coming in contact with Mr. NATHAN near the gaslight, and unaware of that gentleman's defective vision, thought he was recognized, and after knocking him down deliberately hacked and beat life out of him as his only means of escape. The "dog," which it is now claimed is a "molder's clamp," is cited as additional proof of this hypothesis, but however all this may be, it is certain that we are encompassed in our sleeping hours by crafty, cruel criminals, ready to purchase impunity by butcheries that would appal barbarians.

THE PULPIT.

Sermon on Generosity by Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago.

Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago, preached at the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, in Park-avenue, yesterday morning, to a large congregation. His subject was "Generosity," the text of his discourse being Exodus, thirty-sixth chapter and fifth verse:

> "They spake unto Moses, saying, The people bring much more than enough for the service of the work which the Lord commanded to make."

What they had to make was a tabernacle, the most sacred thing that could be made by human hands. The tabernacle and the flag of our country, said the preacher, might be compared one with the other in some sense. The tabernacle was to the Jews the rallying point of faith, as was our national standard, in the late civil war, the rallying point of patriotism, and the fountain of inspiration. The tabernacle was to shadow forth the earnestness of the people's faith, wherein the best they had was to show how deep was their religious feeling. In our own country we are laying the foundation of a grand future, and every man should feel how necessary it is that we should build these foundations broad and strong—that we should put upon them institutions devoted to the worship of God, to learning, and to human succor of every kind. It is necessary, too, that every man should feel that this work depends in a great measure upon himself. This falling back on men of ponderous fortunes—the Stewarts, the Astors and the Vanderbilts—when great charitable needs are to be satisfied, is all wrong, and is practically a species of pauperism, of which we ought to be as much ashamed as we are of any other and meaner sort. The difficulty among men now is that the great majority of them fall into the fatal tendency to absorb for themselves all of God's blessings and to give out none. Personal extravagance is the great curse of the times. Young men dare not marry nowadays, because they dare not undertake to supply all the demands of a wife in this fashionable and extravagant age. What are a sweet home and a happy family in the eye of a young man, in these times, to the cigars, the fine clothes, the theatre and opera tickets that he enjoys while a bachelor? Or what, to a young lady, is it to be simply and sweetly wedded to the man she loves, managing her house and building up that noblest type of home—New-England, or New-England grafted on the West—compared with all the silks and jewels and the fripperies and follies in which she indulges as a maiden? Or, if we are wedded, and have that noble chance of illustrating in our home life the simplicity and grace together that can shine in every home—and, thank God, do shine in so many—there is still the eternal danger of ostentation and luxury, eating away our comfort and our peace, until we are as splendid and as miserable as Solomon in all his glory, and have to say, "I cannot afford it" to the very pleadings of the angels from Heaven.

One of the great evils of this age, too, is the desire we almost universally have to save large fortunes for our children. Such saving seldom does the children any good. Very few of the great men of our Republic—men who have made their mark in our history—were the sons of wealthy parents. The men who have made us what we are, as a nation, sprang from the humbler classes of society. I do not remember, said Mr. COLLYER, a single instance of any writer who has recorded his thanks that he was born to a great fortune. I do not know a single preacher of the most commanding power, of the English race, who was not the son of a man in very moderate circumstances. Certainly this is true of men like Luther, Fox, Bunyan, Wesley, Spurgeon, Parker, Beecher, Bellows and Robertson. The grandest powers of heart and soul, the inspiration and life of the world, very seldom force their way through great riches. It was the old Greek fable that, to renew their life, the gods must touch the earth. I think it was the Greek way of telling us, in a parable, how essential touching the earth must be to all that is godlike. It is a great hindrance in some men to a noble giving that they want to save so much for their children, and it is sadly certain that such savings are not always a profitable inheritance. The last hindrance to generosity I can mention is the greenback paralysis, which comes from a gradual paralysis of the power to give, where the power to get has grown into a mighty strength. It is to be observed in some persons of excellent character that their growing wealth, instead of developing a corresponding generosity, works just the other way. Every man is in danger of this paralysis who is growing rich, but is not maintaining a steady balance between what he is receiving from the good Providence and what he is giving for providential movements and things. Once let the passion to accumulate master the power to dispense, and no man knows where it may land him. Pitifully, then, the soul cries from behind its great prison bars of gold, "The good I would, that I do not, and the evil I would not, that I do." To remedy this state of things, it must be known and felt that talents and riches are committed to us for the holiest uses. God gives you five talents that he may get ten back again, as the farmer, trusting a bushel of corn to a piece of rich land, has a right to feel that he has not got his own if one bushel in May does not bring him ten in October. The gift that is in me, out of which grows my fortune, is God's gift, and I am God's free agent to use it. It is a vast inspiration to a just generosity to be sure of that, as it turns the steel chain around my purse into a silken string. Whatever is noble and good, then, secures my sympathy, and, so far as it is wise for me to do so, my assistance. Then I do not appear before Him, at last, with a lot of unused treasure—a talent in a napkin, but giving my account, hear the good "Well done." That is the great help to a just generosity. What I have is only mine to use wisely and well for God. Good wages for myself, fair provision for those that belong to me, what is right for my business, everything that is generous the Master will allow; but then He will see that my trust of wealth and power shall be put to noble uses; or else He will say, "Thou unfaithful servant." Those who give right along with a just generosity for good and noble things are the happiest people on the planet. There can be no doubt of this. I cannot say whether they are so generous because they are sunny-hearted; or sunny-hearted because they are generous; but the two things do go together, and they seldom or never go alone. The last great help to give—the most sacred and holy of all—is the example of our Savior—the most glorious giver that ever appeared in human form. He gave all He had, and then He gave Himself. Or, as Paul more beautifully expresses it: "Though He was rich, yet, for our sakes, He became poor, that we, through his poverty, might be made rich." He kept nothing to Himself. There he stands forever, the great pattern, the inspiration and life of all noble giving; so perfect, that if His example could be felt and understood in Christendom, this old cry would be heard again from every Godlike and Christlike institution—from all true churches, and hospitals, and asylums and libraries—from all things that stand for God and His work, "The people bring much more than enough for the service." We should have to hold people back from giving; to guard our institutions from the overflow of treasure, as the low lands of the Mississippi have to be guarded from the waters.

Foolish and Unlearned Questions Avoided—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Westcott.

Rev. Dr. ISAAC WESTCOTT, pastor of the Plymouth Baptist Church, in West Fifty-first-street, preached a sermon on the above subject yesterday morning, to what might be termed a large audience, considering the state of the weather. In the course of his remarks he enumerated several questions which it would not be profitable, he said, for Christians to propound to themselves or to others. Less than a century ago the high Calvinistic divines taught the doctrine that men ought to be possessed of such Christian resignation as to be willing to be damned eternally if God so ordained it. That eminent preacher and learned scholar, Dr. HOPKINS, who flourished in New-England less than a hundred years ago, inculcated the dogma that one could not be a Christian unless he could answer the question, "Are you willing to be sent to hell?" in the affirmative. For more than thirty years, however, he did not believe that doctrine had been preached in any pulpit in this country. All such questions as, What do you think of the doctrine of saints' perseverance, or the doctrine of election? were, he thought, both foolish and unprofitable when put to candidates for admission to the Church. Well-meaning Christians sometimes get the mistaken notion into their heads that they are unconverted, and have no solid foundation on which to rest their hopes for Heaven, unless they can truthfully and cheerfully exclaim: We are ready to die this minute; ready to have all our children removed by the hand of death; ready to lose all our worldly goods, and willing to be damned ourselves, if such be the Lord's will. A lady member of his Church, whom all regarded as a most pious and humble follower of Christ, once told the speaker that she did not think she was converted, because she did not feel willing to abandon home and country and kindred and spend the rest of her life as a missionary among the heathen in foreign climes. He asked that sister if she felt as though she had been called of the Lord to enter the missionary field. She replied, no, she did not believe God designed her for such labor. The speaker undertook to show her that God's grace was given to a Christian when it was needed and not before. It was not a mark of a true disciple to be willing to give up children, or riches, or country until the Lord's time had come, and when it did come, then the Almighty Father would be a strength and a refuge in the day of trouble.

REAL'S FUNERAL.

The Procession Yesterday—Large Attendance of Social Organizations—Long Display of Carriages—Scenes and Incidents.

The funeral of JOHN REAL, who was hanged on Friday last for the murder of Policeman SMEDICK, took place, yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large and significant demonstration. A small frame building on the east side of Third-avenue, near the upper corner of One Hundred and Fifth-street, Harlem, the residence of REAL'S brothers-in-law, PATRICK MCCAULY and THOMAS HUGHES, was the objective point of the numerous crowd which took part in the funeral procession. A cursory view of the house showed that the ground-floor was used as an ice-cream and soda-water saloon, but this part was kept shut during the day, and a little piece of paper appeared on one of the shutters, containing the usual announcement. "Closed in consequence of a death in the family." There was nothing in this or in the strips of black and white ribbon which were observable on the door on the right side of the saloon leading to the apartments above to explain the excitement which prevailed around the building. The conversation which was carried on among the knots of people who occupied the streets and sidewalks in the vicinity indicated, however, that they were present for the purpose of participating in the funeral of "JOHNNY" REAL, as he was familiarly called by some. As 1 o'clock, the time announced for the ceremony drew nigh, the streets in the neighborhood commenced rapidly filling with a dense concourse, which soon made foot and vehicular transit very difficult. The female sex was freely represented among the assemblage, both by adults and children, all of whom were expectantly awaiting the start of the funeral procession. Vehicles of every description were halted in the avenue and along the adjacent streets. Many of the spectators were engaged in disavowing the offense for which REAL suffered death, and expressed a great variety of opinions in regard to his execution. Several men said REAL'S death was a political murder, and charged the Tammany Hall party with having been the cause of it. Others thought he should have been allowed the brief respite which his clerical consolers petitioned for. One individual whose knowledge of law seemed very confused, gave utterance to the remark that it was an outrage to punish men like REAL with death, when highway robbers were only sent to State Prison. The Governor came in for a good share of abuse during the funeral comments, but there was a strong, although cautiously expressed, opinion in his favor, his adherents claiming that he had acted just right in the case. The conduct of a certain morning newspaper, which commenced by denouncing REAL, and afterward came out in his behalf, was widely criticised. Previous to the formation of the procession, the body of REAL was deposited in one of the rooms in the house of his brothers-in law. It was handsomely encased in a rosewood casket and was covered with choice flowers. The corpse was attired in the same in which REAL was hanged. It was found necessary about 1 o'clock to remove the casket to the sidewalk in front of the dwelling, in order to give the friends of the deceased and the multitude generally an opportunity of viewing the remains. After this sad duty had been performed, the casket was screwed up and was subsequently placed in the hearse. The procession then commenced its march down Third-avenue. One disinterested spectator remarked on beholding it that very few private citizens had died in this City whose loss, if measured by the number of people and carriages which attended their funerals, was more extensively mourned than JOHN REAL'S. There were twenty-one organizations in line at the procession, numbering between 5,000 and 6,000 men. There were also 103 carriages, according to the announcement of one person who took the trouble to make the count. It was apparent, however, that the procession was merely a political demonstration, and that, beyond the sympathy of a few relatives and other friends of the deceased, it was devoid of any genuine or heartfelt sorrow at the tragic death of REAL. It was pronounced to be a movement on the part of the "Young Democracy" for the purpose of making capital against Tammany Hall. Sheriff O'BRIEN was reported to be among the gentlemen who visited the residence of REAL'S brothers-in-law during the forenoon, but whether this was true or not could not be ascertained. The route along which the procession moved, extended through Third-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, and thence to Hunter's Point Ferry. The streets and sidewalks for the whole distance were compactly lined with spectators, and the windows of the houses were also fairly alive with human forms. After leaving the ferry on the Long Island side, the solemn cortege proceeded to Calvary Cemetery, when REAL'S body was deposited in its last resting-place. Previous to the burial mass was said over the remains. It was the wish of the relatives to have the funeral take place from a church, but this was found to be impossible, in consequence of a canon of the Catholic Church which does not allow such a ceremony to be held in a church on the Sabbath.

The procession was led by Robertson's Band, playing funeral dirges. Following the latter was the hearse, together with the pall-bearers, including Messrs. JOHN COURTIER, WM. FITZGERALD, JNO. MCLEAN, MICHAEL KEENE, CHAS. H. SMITH, JOHN CLENNAN, EDWARD MULLIN and JOHN COTTRELL. The above were members of the Tenth New-York Volunteer Regiment, with which REAL was connected during the late war. The remainder of the procession was composed of carriages and of mourners on foot, representing different organizations. The pedestrians each wore a small cloth badge on their coats, on which was inscribed the name of their respective organizations, together with the motto, "We mourn our loss." The following is a list of the organizations which participated in the funeral: James O'Brien Association, 1,400 strong, MICHAEL GOOD, Marshal; Sylvan Star Social Club, 100 members, PHILIP COMISKY, President; Friendship Boat Club, 100 strong, JAMES MCCONNELL, President; Amity Social Club, of Harlem, 150 strong; United Association of the Twenty-first Ward, 150 strong, PATRICK CARVEY, President; Gotham Social Club, 350 strong, WM. J. HILL, President; Osceola Club, 300 strong, JAS. HEATING, President; Mohawk Association, 150 strong, JOHN DORAN, President; Kip's Bay Social Club, 500 strong, JAMES A. LEWIS, President; Keystone Social Club, 175 strong, JAMES O'HARA, President; Young Men's Independent Central Association, 375 strong, ROBERT COLLINS, President; Thomas Booth Association, 150 strong, E. H. KILLIAN, President; Third-avenue Association, 500 strong, JOHN DUFFY, President; Twenty-second Ward Social Club, 175 strong, JOHN SMITH, President; Volunteer Hose Company, No. 51, 75 strong, JAMES GILLESPIE, President; Knickerbocker Engine Association, 250 strong, DENNIS LEARY, President; Allerton Association, 116 strong, GEORGE SIMMONS, President; Tradesmen's Engine Company, No. 37, 300 strong, JOHN TOUMEY, President; Fire-fly Social Club, 300 strong, JOHN O'BRIEN, President; Matamora Pleasure Club, 160 strong, PATRICK KELLY, President; East River Social Club, 100 strong, MARTIN HOOLOHAN, President.

Effects of the Heat.

The heat, yesterday, in the middle of the day was quite excessive, but the number of sudden deaths and prostrations reported by the Police were surprisingly few. There was, however, most of the time a good breeze stirring, so that if the persons called into the streets by business or pleasure kept in the shade they were not only safe but comparatively comfortable. The following are the only casualties reported:

An unknown man, about thirty-three years of age, was found insensible from the effects of heat in First-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WILLIAM MUNSTERMANN, of No. 156 Norfolk-street, was prostrated in the street, and was taken to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, where he recovered and left for home.

JOHN FOSTER, a German, living in Seventy-first-street, near Eighth-avenue, is reported by the Thirtieth Precinct Police as having been found in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, near Broadway, suffering from heat and starvation. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

YACHTING.

The Great Race Today—Fine Sport Anticipated—Yachtmen Anxious for the Result.

The great race for the Queen's Cup, which comes off today in the Lower Bay, will be a glorious event in the annals of American yachting. Thousands of people will no doubt be present on the occasion, and the contest will be one of unequaled excitement among yachtmen. Very little betting has taken place, in consequence of the large number of first-class schooners which have been entered for the race, and the uncertainty about the result. All of the yachts are in splendid trim, and some fast sailing is anticipated. Yachtmen are deeply absorbed in the race, and will not get over their excitement until the result is ascertained. The list of entries was given complete in yesterday's TIMES. It is almost certain that the *Dauntless* will be among the contestants, as well as the two other equally well-known yachts, the *America* and *Cambria*.

A large fleet of pleasure steamers will accompany the race, and the spectacle will be the most brilliant ever witnessed in the bay. The *Plymouth Rock* will be withdrawn from the Long Branch route for this day only, and will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, at 8 A. M.; foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 9½ A. M., touching at the lower landing of the Staten Island Ferry before and after the race.

The *Pleasant Valley* leaves her pier, foot of Spring-street, North River, at 9½ A. M.; Pier No. 24, (Peck-slip,) at 10 A. M., and foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, at 10¼ A. M.

The *Magenta* will leave Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 8½ A. M.; foot of Christopher-street, North River, at 9 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 9½ A. M., and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.

The *Granite State* will leave Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-street, at 9½ A. M.

The *Norwalk* will leave for Coney Island Point, from West Tenth-street, at 9:20, and Warren-street, at 9:40.

The *General Sedgwick* will leave Vestry-street at 9¼, and Cedar-street at 9¾.

The *Nellie White* will leave foot of East Fifty-seventh-street at 10½, and Market-street at 11.

The *Neversink* will leave Warren-street at 8, Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 8½, and Christopher-street, North River, at 9.

The *Palisade* will leave Morton-street at 8, Warren-street at 8½, Morris-street, Jersey City, at 9.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

On Saturday night MICHAEL RUSSELL was arrested by Officer COOPER, while endeavoring to steal a gold watch from the person of CHARLES SHOENWING, as he lay asleep on the stoop of No. 40 Forsyth-street. He was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed for examination.

PETER MCGARRICK was put forward at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, on a charge of highway robbery. It appears that late on Saturday a man named HENRY GUIRN, a fish peddler, was proceeding toward his residence, No. 190 Orchard-street, when the prisoner approached him and presenting a revolver at his head, demanded his money. GUIRN instantly dashed the pistol from the hand of his assailant, and crying for assistance, attracted the attention of an officer who secured the prisoner's arrest. He was held for examination.

Yesterday, in broad day-light, a gentleman was traveling in a Third-avenue car, and as it was proceeding along the Bowery some sneak-thief put his hand through the open window, by which the gentleman was sitting, and stole a Panama hat which he was wearing, and in a moment was lost. Although it was no laughing matter for the late wearer, yet the trick caused some fun and amusement as the loser wended his way to the nearest hatter.

MARY O'BRIEN, sixty years of age, living at No. 337 East Twenty-second-street, last evening fell in front of the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, dislocating her wrist. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Counterfeit $20 bills on the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York have made their appearance in this city.

An affray occurred yesterday in Suffolk-street during which JOHN KING, of No. 14 Suffolk-street, had his jaw-bone broken by a blow from some unknown person. No arrests were made.

BENJAMIN WATSON, fourteen years of age, of No. 90 Wall-street, fell yesterday in Depeyster-street, breaking an arm, and was sent to the Park Hospital.

MARY GOLDEN, a small girl, last evening accidentally fell through a sky-light of an old building in Eighty-third-street, near Broadway, and was seriously injured.

BROOKLYN.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the store of JOHN MCFADDEN, on Franklin-street, between Collyer and Messerole avenues, was broken into and robbed by burglars.

On Saturday night a boy named RICHARD SENT, seven years of age, residing at at No. 938 Broadway, had his leg badly bruised by a wagon, the hind wheel of which passed over him.

At about 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the house of MRS. HAZZARD, on Yates-avenue, near Lafayette, took fire, and was damaged to the extent of $3,000. The adjoining houses, one owned by MRS. YOUNG, the other by JAMES RYAN, were damaged to an equal extent. They are said to be fully insured in the Long Island and Security Companies.

The cabinet ware-house of J. G. ROBERTS, No. 311 Navy-street, was slightly injured by fire, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Insured in the Niagara Company.

CORNELIOUS VAN DORAN and JOHN WILSON were arrested, on Saturday night, for stealing a horse from GEORGE W. HOFF, valued at $1,700. They were held for examination.

A child named CATHARINE O'NEIL was fatally burned, yesterday, at the residence of her parents No. 37 Hall-street. She had been playing with matches.

JAMES MCCULLUM, of No. 8 Kent-avenue, was thrown from his buggy, yesterday, on Bedford-avenue, and seriously injured.

MARY DUNN, fourteen years of age, residing on Fifteenth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, was shot in the arm, while on the street, yesterday morning, by some unknown person.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday, the Flushing Town-dock at Whitestone, was purchased by ROBERT PECK, Esq., for JAMES UDELL, who it is understood has purchased it in the interest of the Flushing and North-side Railroad. The price paid was $1,300. The railroad company, through their directors, have voted to extend the track to the dock, as was foreshadowed in a recent article in the TIMES. The extension will only be a half mile in length, and when completed (which will be in the course of the month) the Jim Fisk line of steamers will stop at Whitestone Dock, and a special train running in connection with the boats will be put on the route. Time from Hunter's Point to Whitestone, fifteen minutes. The ferry between Westchester and Whitestone, shortening the route between the former place and the City thirty minutes, is not yet an established fact, although during the past week prominent parties from Westchester have been in consultation with the railroad authorities. The number of passengers carried over the road for the month of July was 99,400; number of passenger trains run during the month, 1,078; number of times trains run behind time, none; number of persons injured or killed, none.

Saturday the dummy which was procured to run on Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, between South Ferry and East New-York, but which could not be used on account of the objection of property-owners on the avenue, was placed on that part of the old Flushing road between Hunter's Point and Winfield purchased by the South-side Railroad Company. Twenty trips will be made each way; commencing at 5½ A. M. from Winfield, and the last car crossing Hunter's Point at 10:27 P. M. Stops are made at Calvary Cemetery, Penny Bridge and Maspeth.

The forty-third annual Queens County Harvest-home Festival will be held at the Bay Side House, (CROCHERON'S,) Thursday afternoon and evening, Aug. 11, and if the day is unpleasant the first clear day. Two large bands will be present, to dispense music. The efforts of Mr. CROCHERON to make the coming festival the most attractive ever held are seconded by a large committee of gentlemen, representing all parts of the county.

At the Merrick Camp-meeting, on Saturday morning, Rev. J. F. HEADLEY preached from the text, Isaiah 44, viii, "Ye are now my witnesses." At 2 P. M. the discourse was delivered by H. S. PLATT. In the evening, Rev. J. CLARK, of Freeport, preached. Yesterday, the programme was somewhat changed, and in the forenoon a Love Feast was held. Rev. JAMES PORTER, D. D., preached the afternoon sermon, and J. PEGG, Jr., the evening discourse. On Saturday, large numbers arrived, intending to spend the Sabbath at Camp-meeting and return Monday. The attendance yesterday was very large, exceeding that of any previous day, most of those arriving coming from the surrounding country. Everything was quiet on the ground, and no disturbance. A more orderly concourse of people never assembled.

It is proposed to extend Myrtle-avenue in Flushing village, to Bayside, a distance of about two and one-sixth miles, making the road 75 wide and joining Brodist-avenue, now laid out at Bayside. All but one of the property owners through which the proposed road runs, have signified their willingness to give the land necessary for the improvement.

Schooner *Samuel Reiker*, lying at Kelly's Dock, Hunter's Point, foot of Ninth-street, was run into about 4 o'clock by the tug *James Johnson*, which was coming down the river. It is supposed that the pilot was asleep at the time.

The Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County, have voted to increase the salary of the County Judge from $1 200 to $1,500 per year; also the salary of the District-Attorney from $300 to $500 per year. They also decided to locate the new County Poor-house at Yaphank.

About midnight Saturday night, the oil tank at Warren's Oil Works, Hunter's Point, overflowed, and a slight explosion occurred. The Fire Department of Long Island City were out in force.

The telegraph wires are to be extended to Sag Harbor, via the Branch Road. Poles have already been distributed, and are now being put up.

Two valuable cattle were killed by lightning in the recent thunder-storm at Huntington, belonging to G. W. BAGGS.

NEW-JERSEY.

Early yesterday morning, a crowd of a dozen or more men who had been drinking together all the previous evening, became engaged in a general fight, in a liquor-store on the corner of Steuben and Prospect streets, Jersey City. Chairs and glasses and other articles flew promiscuously across the room, but before much damage had been done the Police arrived and arrested JOHN COUGHLIN, PATRICK BEAL, JOHN CAMPBELL, WILLIAM CRAMER, JAMES MOODY and PATRICK GOGGINS, and marched them to the Station-house, where they were locked up, to await an amination. The rest of the belligerents made their escape.

The following charitable institutions receive bequests under the will of the late HENRY WEIBEL, of Haddenfield, N. J., to the amount, all told, of over $30,000: Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Society of Philadelphia, $8,621 70; Camden Home for Friendless Children, $7,000; Old Men's Home of Philadelphia, $6,786 50; Philadelphia Orphan Asylum, $4,000; Pennsylvania Asylum for Poor Widows, $3,458; Institution for the Blind, $1,017.

The Fourth Internal Revenue District of New-Jersey comprises the Counties of Bergen, Passaic, Morris and Sussex, and the following is a statement of the revenue collected within its limit for the year ending June 30, 1870.

On distilled spirits	$57,729 41
On malt liquors	25,665 08
On cigars	18,124 86
On tobacco	45,904 71
On income	196,140 15
On legacies and successions	15,782 23
On banks and bankers	3,799 54
From all other sources	71,269 34
	$454,445 32

Increase over last year:

On distilled spirits	$12,847 15
On malt liquors	10,700 46
On cigars	3,457 82
On tobacco	11,874 29
	$38,879 72

The following gentlemen are stated to be candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second New-Jersey District: Ex-Gov. Wm. A. Newell, of Monmouth; Hon. S. A. Dobbins and Dr. Rugh, of Burlington; John Taylor, Frederick Kingman, Robert O. Belleville, Gen. James F. Rushing, Hon. A. G. Richey and E. G. Green, of Mercer, and Ex-Senator Geo. E. Homer, of Ocean. The real contest is expected to be between NEWELL, DOBBINS and RUGH, with the chances in favor of the former. The Democrats will probably renominate Gen. HAIGHT, the present incumbent.

Saturday night, a man named DANIEL FARREL was arrested for committing an almost deadly assault on the wife of F. FITSIMMONS, No. 103 Van Buren-street, Newark, she being in a very delicate condition at the time. In a drunken fit he entered the house, took her by the hair, dragged her into the street, where he kicked and stamped on her till she presented a most pitiable sight, being terribly bruised from head to foot. The arrival of assistance for the woman, she asserts, only saved her life, which would have been sacrificed as it was, had she not been a woman of great force of endurance, and of much more than ordinary constitution. FARREL has been committed for trial.

The steamer *Magenta* made her regular trip from Newark to Rockaway and return yesterday, and carried a thousand passengers, and among them were three rowdies, named JAMES FLANNAGAN, JAMES CARSON and CHARLES MALONY, who attempted to get up a fight on the boat, much to the disturbance and disgust of respectable passengers. The officers of the boat, who are determined this shall be broken up, called on Detective HAGERTY, who was on board, who arrested them, and the officers entered a complaint, charging them with riot. They will be examined to-morrow.

In the twenty-four hours, including Sunday, there were about thirty arrests made by the Police, the prisoners being charged with all conceivable crimes below murder.

Most of the principal churches in Newark are now without pastors, and the congregations yesterday were very meagre, the people as well as the pastors being in the enjoyment of their annual vacation.

A man named JOHNSON ROLLIN was arrested in Trenton, on Saturday, charged with being the person who knocked down and robbed WILLIAM ELLIS, in State-street, Trenton, a few days ago. The evidence against him is strong, and he has been committed for trial.

The Trenton horse railroad is to be extended about half a mile out to Calhoun and Spring streets.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The market for American Securities opened firm and closed quiet and steady. Stocks opened steady and closed firm. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	89⅝	89⅝
Consols for account	89⅝	89¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	83⅜	83⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	83	83
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	82	82
U. S. 10-40s	81	81
Illinois Central Railroad shares	101	101
Erie Railway shares	15	15
Atlantic & Great West. R. R. shares	19	19

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Bourse opened firmer. Rentes, 67f. 20c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 6.—United States Five-twenty bonds closed steady yesterday at 85⅝ for the issue of 1862. Today United States bonds closed dull at 86⅛ for Five-twenties of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6—1½ P. M.—COTTON.—The market opened quiet and closed dull. The following are the quotations and sales:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Middling Uplands	7⅞d.	7⅞d.
Middling Orleans	8⅛d.	8d.
		Bales.
Total sales for the day		10,000
Total sales for export and speculation		1,000

BREADSTUFFS—Flour 26s. ₽ bbl. for Western Canal. Peas 39s. ₽ quarter.

PRODUCE—Tallow 44s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—TALLOW dull.

HAMBURG, Aug. 6.—PETROLEUM closed firm, last night, at 14 marc bancos.

BREMEN, Aug. 6.—PETROLEUM closed quiet last night.

ANTWERP, Aug. 6.—PETROLEUM opened quiet at 43 francs for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Aug. 6.—FLOUR is in good demand, but the supply light; sales 1,200 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber, $8 75 for White, $9 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40. CORN quiet; No. 2 held at 93c.; Yellow, 95c. OATS held at 53c. for Illinois. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL, $2 15 for Bolted, $2 05 for Unbolted, ₽ cwt. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $20@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$28; Middlings, $30@$33, ₽ ton. Canal FREIGHTS lower; Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Oats, 4½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₽ ton. Lake IMPORTS—20,000 bushels Wheat, 512,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—16,500 bushels Wheat, 112,000 bushels Oats, 7,800 bushels Peas, 2,078,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull at $5 50@$6 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT dull at $1 20¼@$1 20¾ for Old No. 2; during the afternoon nominally $1 20 cash. CORN quiet at 78c.@78¼c. for No. 2; during the afternoon steady at 78¾c., seller for August. OATS strong at 43¼c.@43¾c. for Old No. 2; 41c. for New. RYE quiet at 80c. for No. 2. BARLEY firmer at $1 05 for No. 2. HIGHWINES steady and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $29 50@$29 75. LARD, 16¼c. SHOULDERS, 12½c. Live HOGS quiet at $9 25@$9 75 for Common to Extra. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 141,000 bushels Corn, 78,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—44,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand; sales, 6,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 40@$1 45. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS unchanged. RYE dull at 85c.@90c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 18½c. WHISKY dull at 97c.@98c. with no sales. Mess PORK held $30 with no sales. LARD held 16½c. with no sales. BULK MEATS in fair demand; sales of Shoulders at 13½c., mostly held 13¾c.; Sides, 15¼c. for Clear Ribs; 16½c.@16¾c. for Clear. BACON—In fair demand; Shoulders sold for 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS dull at 25c.@25½c. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 discount buying, par selling. TOBACCO firm; sales of premium, 865 hhds, at $14@$38.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON nominal. HEMP firm. ROPE and BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Fall Superfine, $4 50@$4 80; Extra, $5@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 40@$5 75. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 18@$1 22; No. 1 do. $1 25@$1 28; Choice to Fancy, $1 30@$1 45. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY, 95c.@$1. RYE easier; Prime, 75c. WHISKY heavy at 97c. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $30 75@$31 25; Loose Dry Salt Shoulders, buyer month, 14c. BACON—Better; Shoulders, 14¼c.@15c.; Clear Rib, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.@19c. LARD quiet at 16½c. Beef CATTLE steady and unchanged. Live HOGS steady at $8 50@$10. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR more active and select brands higher; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 50; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $7@$7 62½; Spring Wheat do., $6 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$7 75; Fancy, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT—Receipts large and quotations barely maintained; old Pennsylvania Red, $1 60; new Indiana do., $1 55@$1 58. RYE, $1 10@$1 12. CORN dull and quotations barely maintained; Yellow, $1 07@$1 08; mixed Western, $1@$1 03. OATS dull; State, 60c.@62c.; new Western, 51c.@53c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS—Light demand, and prices well maintained. PETROLEUM unsettled and nominal. WHISKY dull; Western Iron, $1 02@$1 03.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—RECEIPTS—78,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bbls. Flour, Oats, none. SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; 22,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 74,000 bushels Oats. Railroad SHIPMENTS—20,000 bushels Wheat. FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT depressed and inactive; No. 1 Milwaukee nominal at $1 24. CORN inactive; held at 89c.@90c. OATS nominal at 48c. for No. 2 Western. RYE neglected. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES dull and unchanged. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—COTTON dull and nominal; stock scarce; Middling, 19c.@19¼c. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; New Red Prime, $1 65@$1 80; Fair to Good, $1 45@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. CORN—White, $1 15@$1 20; Yellow, $1 10. OATS dull at 48c.@51c. RYE, 95c.@$1 07, the latter for Prime Western. Mess PORK firm at $31. BACON and LARD are unchanged. WHISKY quiet; stock scarce, at $1 02@$1 03.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6.—CORN firmer; Mixed White, $1 15¼. BACON—Jobbing sales at 15¼c. for Shoulders; 18¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; Clear Sides, 19¼c. HAMS, 25¼c.@28¼c. PORK dull; Mess, $32. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling nominally 133¾; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. GOLD, 120¼@120⅜.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 26@$1 26½ for No. 1; $1 19¾ for No. 2. OATS declining; No. 2, 43c. BARLEY nominal. CORN nominal. RYE nominal. FREIGHTS unsettled at 5c. to Buffalo, 9½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 154,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT more active at $1 20@$1 30. CORN more active at $1 08. OATS more active at 60c. RYE active at 85c. PROVISIONS, firm. PORK, $31. BACON—15c. for Shoulders; 18c. for Clear Rib Sides; 19c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS—14c. for Shoulders; 17c.@18c. for Sides. WHISKY, 97c.@98c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 6.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull; No. 1, 82c.; No. 2, 80c. OATS dull and unchanged. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 65,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—Mining Stocks improving; Alpha, 7; Belcher, 7; Chollar, 44; Confidence, 17; Crown Point, 5; Empire Mill, 6; Gould & Curry, 61; Hale & Norcross, 92; Imperial, 38; Kentuck, 36; Occidental, 4; Ophir, 15; Overman, 11; Savage 42; Sierra Nevada, 11; Yellow Jacket, 60. Chollar has declared a dividend for July of $2, and Hale & Norcross of $5.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6.—WHEAT more active at a decline of 3c.@4c.; No. 1 Red, $1 40; No. 2 Red, $1 35. CORN nominal. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. OATS unchanged. PETROLEUM—Nothing doing; Crude nominally $3 75 ₽ bbl.; Refined, 19c.@19½c. ₽ gallon.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 6.—COTTON nominal; receipts, 76 bales; exports, 220 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 90c.@$1. OATS, 48c. PORK, $32. LARD, 17½c.@19c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, 19¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—COTTON at a standstill; no quotations; net receipts, 200 bales; coastwise, 42 bales; total, 242 bales; exports, coastwise, 574 bales; stock, 42,978 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 6.—WHEAT dull and lower; Extra, $1 56; Amber, $1 37. CORN declining; sales at 88c.@94c. OATS dull; State, 52c.; Western, 47c.@48c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 6.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 16¼c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 245 bales; stock, 5,414 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 6.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 298 bales; exports, coastwise, 30 bales; stock, 2,530 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 6.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 6 bales; exports, coastwise, 813 bales; stock, 6,665 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 6.—COTTON dull; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 73 bales; stock, 13,717 bales; Middling, 17¼c.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—There was not a sale of Grain to report today.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 6.—TURPENTINE—Spirits firmer at 38c.; Crude steady. RESIN unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 6.—COTTON flat, with no demand; sales, 24 bales; receipts, 10 bales; Middling nominally 17c.

[Advertisement.]

THE NATHAN MURDER.—No burglar secreted in the house would have committed the murder without first having made an opening to escape if detected, and no burglar from the outside could enter except through some opening; consequently, had the house been protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH, I sincerely believe Mr. NATHAN'S life would have been saved. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	Aug. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Russia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brooklyn	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
England	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Havre

FOR SAN DOMINGO.

Tillie	Aug. 13	New-York	San Domingo City

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah.—W. T. Wells, J. F. Brown, B. Golinsky and wife, J. F. Collins, W. A. Fuller, Mrs. H. Foley, Mrs. M. Dearn, J. Valentine, wife and daughter, Miss Mary Byrnes, Miss M. Wheyer, Miss E. Burnett, George Allen, Jr., C. V. Hutchins, J. E. Millerman, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Wm. Remshart and wife, George Marshall, W. K. Batcheldor, D. F. Dunn, F. Haley, B. Franklin, D. Greenfield, M. Elkan, M. Cohen, E. C. Davis, G. H. Farnham, Jas. Fonan, W. W. Rice, wife and daughter, J. Cullen, J. M. Burroughs, J. L. Finn, H. E. Day, Mrs. A. C. Walsh, Mrs. Levy and servant, Mrs. Carman, J. Berptagh, Geo. Apple and son, A. H. McCormick and wife, G. A. Wilkins and wife, Mrs. L. Scheves, L. Scheves, Jr., Mrs. Strait, Mrs. D. McConnell, Miss Kate Finn, G. L. Lee, L. Haines, H. P. Gray, Mrs. A. Robider, 2 children and nurse, J. Monahan, E. McCabe, D. English, T. E. Fraseville, R. F. Kolb, R. D. Fox, Mrs. C. H. Crosby, Miss. C. Ainrax, G. W. Raoul, C. W. Thompson, H. Harris, C. H. Crosby, J. H. Gould and wife, Mrs. W. H. Smythe, Miss Mary Gould, E. F. Phelps wife and child, A. Champion, F. R. Millar, Mrs. W. A. Fuller and 2 children, Mrs. R. F. Lewis and son, A. Munday, X. McCarty, D. James, D. McClosky, J. P. Rogers, T. Fitzpatrick, J. Evans, Mrs. Clase, Kath. Jenkins, Mrs. Worth, Mrs. Birgan, Mrs. Kelly, Rev. J. S. Swaim, J. A. Brown, A. Champion, Jr., L. Dubb, George Sickle, W. A. Kempton, J. W. Bradby, G. H. Gray, W. T. Mooney.

AUG. 7—*In steam-ship Columbia, from Glasgow.*—Mrs. A. Forbes, Mr. Geo. Watts, Leopold Schall, Mr. Richard Welsh, Mrs. E. LePetit, Mr. J. P. Craig, W. I. Craig, A. Douglas, Wm. Patterson, Miss M. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. McHaffie, Miss McHaffie, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. White, Master Fred'k White, Mrs. McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Carrdy, John Gallanders, Mrs. C. Ashton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:03 | Sun sets......7:07 | Moon sets..2:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:56 | Gov. Island..5:45 | Hell Gate..7:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 7.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow July 23, Greenock and Moville 24, with mdse. and 297 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced head winds all the way through and dense fogs. July 30, lat. 51 7, lon. 38 8, signalled bark Wellheim, (N. G.,) bound W.; Aug. 1, lat. 48 1, lon. 45 52, ship Stratford, (Nor.,) bound W.—15 large icebergs seen in this vicinity; Aug. 5, 4:45 A. M., passed a Cunard steamer, supposed to be the Cuba, bound W.; 6th, lat. 40 45, lon. 68 53, noon, passed the yacht Sappho, from Queenstown for New-York.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool July 27, via Queenstown 28, with mdse. and 495 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Washington, Wallace, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship James Young, from Cardiff.

Ship Confidence, Patterson, London 15th, and Isle of Wight 22d June, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Was 25 ds. W. of the Banks with light winds and fog.

Brig Virginia, Johnstone, St. Pierre, Mart., 14 ds., with sugar and 1 passenger to S. R. Reynal & Saar. Had light winds and calms; been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Bark Charles & Marie, (Fr.,) left same day for New-York.

Brigs Wilmington, (Br.,) from Glace Bay and Susan (of Halifax,) from Bridgeport, C. B. (By pilot boat Abraham Leggett, No. 4.)

Brig Alfaretta, (Br.,) 18 ds. from Cow Bay. (By the pilot boat Jane No. 1.)

Brig Amelia, (of Shelburne,) Deal, Glace Bay 15 ds., with 412 tons coal to New-York Gas-light Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had thick fog, light S. W. and W. winds and calms.

Brig Machias, Foster, Glace Bay 13 ds., with 507 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to James Henry. Had fine weather.

Schr. S. Cullins, Davis, Cedar Keys 16 ds., with lumber to C. B. Faber.

Brig John Brightman, (of Fall River,) Hansem, Glace Bay 14 ds., with 506 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to master. Had light S. and W. winds and fog.

Brig Water Lily, Wiggin, Humacoa, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Smith.

Schr. Bright Bower, Brown, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to Bensley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Jarvis, Marlborough, for Pawtucket.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gidney, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Breeze, Hubbard, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scovey, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. Elm City, Kidd, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. Elizabeth, Knowlton, Eddyville, for Boston.

Schr. A. L. Massey, Donnelly, Branford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. Bradley, Mulligan, Norwalk, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Hadley, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. Zicavo, Smith, St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with—to Jed Frye & Co.

Sch. Reading R. R. No. 43, Baldwin, New-Haven.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hills, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Harwick.

Sloop William S. Mount, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. J. H. Marvil, Quimbey, Virginia.

Schr. A. P. Upsher, Nelson, Virginia.

Schr. Moderator, Rulen, Virginia.

Schr. Spray, Scully, Egg Harbor.

Schr. S. C. Wilson, Wilson, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light SW., clear.

Below.

Yacht Sappho, ——, from Queenstown for New-York, was boarded on the 5th inst., at 5 P. M., in lat. 41 6, lon. 67 30, with the wind W., light breeze, by pilot-boat Abraham Leggett, No. 4. Reports had head winds the entire passage, not having 20 hours' fair wind during that time; have not had any balloon sails on at all, and has had square sails set but twice, last time only 7 hours on her. When the pilot-boat boarded her, she was sailing close-hauled under mainsail, foresail, fore and maingaff-topsails, forestay, jib and flying-jib, reaching to the S. W., with a six-knot breeze.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Arr., steamer Blackstone, from New-York; brig Orion, from Gonaives; Morancy, from Rondout. Aug. 7—Arr., steamer Achilles, from Philadelphia; brigs Tonestar, from Cienfuegos; A. D. Torrey, from Pensacola; George S. Barry, from Georgetown; R. M. Heslen, from Alexandria; Mary Cobb, from Philadelphia; Ambrose Light, from Elizabethport; J. Ross, from Elizabethport; U. S. steamer Tallapoosa, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 7.—Arr., schr. Montana, from Boston; sld., schr. Henry Hasatan, for Chisholm's Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 7.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Elleasa, from St. Thomas; brig Annie A. Rome, from West Indies; schr. Campbell.

Passed out—Brig Frances Jane, for Rio.

Sld., United States steamer Saco, for the Mediterranean.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 6.—Arr., schrs. J. C. Nash, St. John, N. B., for New-York; Keren Happuck, New-York, for Provincetown.

Sld., schrs. F. J. Cummings, Harriet Gardner, M. A. McGahan, Frolic, Julia Baker, R. B. Hayes, J. C. Nash, L. H. Cody and Keren Happuck.

In port—Schrs. E. H. Williams and Virginia, at 7 A. M.

Wind, Northerly; light.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—Arr., Pacifique, from Bordeaux.

Spoken.

Aug. 1, off Block Island, brig Alice, (Nor.,) Ericksen, from London, for Philadelphia.

Aug. 1, 10 A. M., off Nantucket Shoals, bark Charles Roberts, from Boston, bound to City Point.

Aug. 6, off Barnegat, spoke schr. Annie E. Valentine, from Savannah, for Boston.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 7.—The steamer City of Antwerp, from New-York, arr. yesterday, and sld. for Liverpool.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and *on finished road the issue is limited to $20,000 per mile.*

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

First—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

Second—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways and shortening the distance seventy miles—a very great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a *vast* success.

Third—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and is of a property that steadily increases in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of single track is about [illegible] per mile, and in this case, the real estate is in existence before the bonds are issued.

Fourth—The mortgage bonds on every railroad now running out of New-York City are good investments.

Fifth—[illegible]

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie roads will show that the Midland will [illegible].

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income tax, equal to about 8 PER CENT A YEAR. No safer or more PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, [illegible].

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000, either Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., may be had of

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND

WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 202 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad centre in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 100 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE LOAN.

The balance of the road [illegible]. The iron and all the materials [illegible] are on hand and being rapidly laid, and [illegible] thirty-six depots [illegible] a country containing in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and [illegible] agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and [illegible] HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY OTHER ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, with [illegible].

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the course of construction and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. [illegible] first-class investment [illegible].

We offer the balance at 92½ and interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST, NEW-YORK.